

FBI'S

DAILY REPORT

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MEETINGS, PARTY DAILY EDITORIAL MARK ARMY DAY

.U101424 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Tirana, July 10 /ATA/ Today, the entire Albanian people and their armed forces celebrate the 39th anniversary of the founding of the People's Army.

July 10, 1943, the day of the creation of the General Staff of National Liberation Army, is the day of the founding of the People's Army. The Albanian people celebrate July 10 every year as one of their memorable events.

On this occasion a solemn meeting was organized in Tirana last night. The speech on the occasion was made by the vice-minister of people's defence, Nazar Berberi. He stressed among others that our People's Army comes to its celebration in steel-like unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, better prepared politically, ideologically and militarily, capable to always stand intrepid and ready in defence of the freedom and independence of the homeland, the victories of the revolution and socialism. Solemn meetings and other activities have been organized in other districts.

The newspapers devote today their editorials and other materials to this celebration under the titles "Majestic Work of the Party, Powerful Weapon of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat", "Loyal Weapon of the Party", etc.

The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes among others in its editorial: Our army was created in the heat of the antifascist national liberation struggle coming out from the fold of the people who, under the leadership of the party had risen on foot, arms in hand, in their struggle for freedom. It made a decisive contribution to the historic victory over the Nazi-fascist occupiers and the collaborators, to the liberation of the homeland and the establishment of the people's power. Today, like a daughter of the people and together with them, trained on the basis of the requests of our military art on people's war, equipped with modern weapons and technique, it stands ready and intrepid in defence of the socialist homeland, capable to pour lead into the mouth of every aggressor or coalition of aggressors, who would dare touch in the slightest our flourished land, drenched in blood and sweat over the centuries. The founders, leaders and organizers of our People's Army are the Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha, commander-in-chief of our armed forces. The party is the brain which guides it on a correct road, the life-giving strength which makes it invincible.

Our People's Army, the newspaper continues, is a profoundly revolutionary army, because it is constantly led and educated with the triumphant ideology of Marxism-Leninism, with the norms of proletarian morale, with the patriotic and militant traditions of our people, our valiant partisans with the feeling of proletarian internationalism. This education has been and remains vital for our People's Army, because it makes the army conscious of its role and function as a loyal weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat, that stands on guard on the victories of the socialist revolution, the freedom and independence of the homeland.

In our country, the army and people are one and inseparable. The party has never based the defence of the homeland on the international passing circumstances, but on the internal factor, on the strength, patriotism, the courage of our people, on the all-round preparation and the permanent military readiness of all the people for defence, it has not based and does not base the defence of the homeland on the active army alone, but on all the people, prepared and organized militarily.

The party has constantly taken all the necessary measures for the strengthening and high preparation of the army, for its equipment with modern weapons, military means and technique, for the improvement of its organisation and management. The 8th congress of the party laid the task that in the future too, the People's Army, all its structures, as the main force for the defence of the homeland, should be strengthened, modernized and revolutionized constantly.

In conclusion ZERI I POPULLIT writes:

The situations in the world are turbulent due to the aggressive and warmongering policy of the imperialist superpowers, fraught with dangerous consequences to the peoples, their freedom and independence. Under these circumstances, our People's Army, the entire armed people, strengthen still more their ranks round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, sharpen their revolutionary vigilance and fighting readiness in defence of freedom, the sacred socialist victories.

More on Berberi's Address

AU101345 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the People's Army, the Ministry of People's Defense and the Tirana District AWP Committee organized a solemn meeting. The meeting was attended by working people from production centers, departments and various institutions, servicemen, relatives of martyrs and other guests. The meeting was also attended by Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Tirana District AWP Committee, as well as other comrades.

The speech for the occasion was delivered by Nazar Berberi, deputy minister of People's Defense. He stressed that the People's Army is coming to this anniversary in steel-like unity around the AWP and its Central Committee led by Comrade Enver Hoxha. It is prepared politically, ideologically and militarily, and capable of standing bravely in defence of the country's freedom and independence and the victories of the revolution and socialism.

YOUTH ORGANIZATION TO HOLD CONGRESS IN OCTOBER

AU071852 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The Eighth Congress of the Union of the Working Youth of Albania will be convened on 4 October. The plenum of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth met this morning in the lecture hall of the Palace of Culture in Tirana. The meeting was attended by the first secretaries of the district and military unit committees of the union, leading cadres of mass organizations and others. The meeting was also attended by Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member.

A report on the convening of the Eighth Congress of the Union of Working Youth of Albania was delivered by Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the union. This was followed by discussions. The plenum decided to convene the congress on 4 October 1982 in Tirana. The election and account-rendering meetings in the union's organizations will take place between 15 July and 15 September. The regional [rasonale] conference of military units and units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs will take place up to 15 August, while the conferences of the Union of Working Youth in the districts and district military units will take place up to 15 September.

The plenum was also addressed by Comrade Foto Cami. He dwelt on some tasks currently confronting the organizations of the Union of Working Youth of Albania in light of the historic decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

NARODNA ARMIYA COMMENTS ON START TALKS

AU090918 Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 9 Jul 82

["When Washington Negotiates..." -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 8 (BTA) -- Under the above headline NARODNA ARMIYA carries a signed commentary on the Geneva talks of the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategical nuclear arms.

The newspaper points out that everything would have been all right if the Second Strategical Arms Limitation Treaty, signed in Vienna in May of 1979, would have been ratified by the U.S. Congress. In the course of three years the former and the present U.S. administration have been sliding headlong down along the road of the arms race, notes the newspaper.

It is stressed that, if Reagan's plan for "radical reduction" will be carried through, then the Soviet strategical potential (in the number of warheads) would become three times lower than that of the United States. Moreover, this "manipulation" provides for a several-fold sharp reduction of the Soviet ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, which actually are the main force to retaliate with in case of an American nuclear strike.

"In general, both in the plans and proposals for deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe and in the case of strategical arms, Washington makes every effort to compel the Soviet Union [to] reduce to the maximum its ground-based strategical intercontinental ballistic missiles. Thus it is striving to achieve two goals: to reduce to the minimum the hazards for the United States from the Soviet strategical missiles and to obtain unilateral military superiority", underlines the newspaper.

NARODNA ARMIYA stresses in conclusion that Washington has definitely withdrawn from the policy of detente and has assumed the position of confrontation and sharp increase of tension in international relations. The agreement to conduct talks is nothing but a tactical move to mislead the public and calm down its allies.

REGRET EXPRESSED OVER UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU111920 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] United Nations, July 11 (BTA) -- Mr Boris Tsvetkov, Bulgaria's permanent representative in UNO expressed Bulgaria's deep disappointment in and regret for the failure of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament to resolve the noble aims set to it. At the final sitting of the session Mr Boris Tsvetkov recalled the great hopes it has been received with by the peoples of the world and pointed to these forces and countries which have undermined its success.

He said that the obligations taken by the Soviet Union from this high rostrum not to use nuclear weapon first are a historic act which, unfortunately, was not followed by other nuclear states. Among the initiatives of the socialist countries a number of constructive ideas and proposals enumerated in the Soviet memorandum stand out quite clearly.

Mr Boris Tsvetkov said further that it is the leading circles in the USA and their closest supporters in NATO who bear the responsibility for the dissatisfactory results of the session because they think that an eventual success of the session will hamper the carrying through of the course of confrontation and super armament undertaken by them with the aim of gaining military superiority and world domination.

Bulgaria, together with all the other socialist countries, together with all the peace-loving states, will continue in the future to make every possible effort to contribute to consolidating peace and international security through disarmament, Mr Boris Tsvetkov said in conclusion.

GOVERNMENT DECLARATION ON ISRAELI AGGRESSION

AU091955 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 9 Jul 82

["Government Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 9 (BTA) -- Israel's barbarous invasion in Lebanon is going on. The Israeli aggressors employ cruelty and cynicism reviving the memory of the heaviest crimes on mankind. Israel's Government which bears the responsibility for the death of scores of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians, is getting ready to destroy the Lebanese capital and hundreds of thousands of its residents.

A new perilous phase in the escalation of the tension in the Middle East is the U.S. preparations for direct war intervention in Lebanon. Such an adventurist act of the "strategical alliance" between the U.S. imperialism and Israel's Zionism can entail irreparable aftermaths for the peace and security in the region and in the world.

All this is being done in the days when the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation, the entire international public, condemned the Israeli aggression and appealed for the observance on the respective resolutions adopted by the Security Council on ceasing the fire and the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanese territory. Ignoring these resolutions on the part of Israel and the U.S. attempts at evading them are a blatant challenge on the UN Charter and the basic norms of the international law.

Bulgaria is a country which, due to its geographical situation, is particularly interested in establishing a just, permanent and total peace in the Middle East. She resolutely raises her voice in defence of the Arab peoples -- the victim of the Israeli aggression. By fully backing the stands explained in the message of Mr Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to U.S. President Reagan, on the developments in Lebanon. The Government of Bulgaria appeals to a sober approach in the perilous situation set, to unconditional respecting of the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and stopping the genocide against the Palestinian people, as well as to conforming to the will of all peoples to put an end, without delay, to the aggression and preserving the world peace and security.

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER CONTINUES VISIT

Zhivkov Receives Fischer

AU091441 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 9, (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR.

A very high assessment was made of the development of relations between the BCP and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, between Bulgaria and the GDR and the peoples of the two countries. Satisfaction was expressed with the development of cooperation in all spheres. Together with the USSR and the other socialist community countries Bulgaria and the GDR will continue to be fighting for the preservation and consolidation of world peace. They will continue in future to be making their contribution to strengthening the unity, unity of action and the might of the socialist community.

Zhivkov, Fischer Hold Talks

LD091704 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1449 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jul (ADN) -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in Sofia on Friday for a friendly talk. The politicians paid tribute to the results which had been achieved in the fraternal relations between the two states since the signing of the friendship treaty of September 1977. They spoke in favor of continuing to further deepen cooperation in all spheres on the basis of the resolutions of the latest SED and BCP congresses.

Todor Zhivkov and Oskar Fischer stressed that the fraternal relations between the two parties and peoples are an important basis for the further strengthening of socialism in both countries. They see them as a contribution to the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states in which the socialist countries lead the resolute struggle for the securing of peace in the world in firm alliance with the Soviet Union.

In order to prevent a new, dangerous world conflagration, what is needed is to thwart the adventurous policy of confrontation and arms buildup being pursued by the aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly those in the United States. In this connection, the politicians paid tribute to the numerous peace initiatives of the USSR, particularly the message from Leonid Brezhnev to the second UN special session on disarmament containing the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, Georgi Filipov, also received the GDR foreign minister on Friday.

Zhivkov Gives Luncheon

AU091925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today gave a luncheon for Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs. The luncheon was attended by comrades Petur Mladenov; Andrey Lukanov; Dimitur Stanishev; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and the officials accompanying Oskar Fischer and the ambassadors of the two countries, Vulcho Naydenov and Gerhard Reinert. It was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Talks End; Filipov Meeting

AU091504 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 9, (BTA) -- The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and the GDR, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Oskar Fischer, gave an exceptionally high assessment yesterday to the development of the political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

At the official talks, which started here, the two ministers underlined the particularly stable development of bilateral economic relations - by 1985 bilateral trade will have increased by 40 percent.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Oskar Fischer were unanimous on the necessity of a still closer integration between the socialist countries and their joint appearance on third markets.

The talks proceed in an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere.

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A complete identity of positions on all positions on all international questions characterizes the talks of the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and the GDR, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Oskar Fischer. The talks ended here today.

Analyzing the problems of disarmament, the two ministers backed in full the Soviet peace initiatives and exceptionally highly assessed the unilateral obligation taken by the Soviet Union not to use nuclear weapons first.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Oskar Fischer were unanimous that the main reason for the exacerbation of international tension is the policy of confrontation pursued by imperialism and especially by the government of Ronald Reagan. They emphasized the role of the peace movement in Western Europe as one of the important factors for international security. The two ministers expressed hope for a successful outcome of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and of the meeting in Madrid.

Discussing the situation in the Middle East, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Oskar Fischer sharply denounced the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the genocide against the people of Palestine.

Mr Oskar Fischer assessed highly the Bulgarian initiative for making the Balkans a nuclear-free zone.

The two foreign ministers also considered some questions of cooperation between the socialist countries and of their coordinated foreign policy.

XXX

Today Mr Grisha Filipov, prime minister of Bulgaria and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, received the minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, Mr Oskar Fischer. The development of bilateral economic relations was thoroughly reviewed.

The two sides were unanimous that the economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the GDR is developing very well and has excellent prospects. The positive results achieved in the socialist economic integration make a good basis for expansion and deepening of specialization and industrial joint production.

ADN Summarizes Activities

LD092024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jul (ADN) -- Late in the afternoon the foreign ministers of the GDR and Bulgaria concluded their political talks which were held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere. They announced the publication of a joint communique on the 3-day visit.

In the evening Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov gave a banquet. In his after-dinner speech he pointed out that the friendship between Bulgaria and the GDR is being developed "on the firm basis of socialist internationalism." The work of both countries in the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA "is in line with the vital interests of our peoples and contributes to the strengthening of the power and determination of the socialist community of states."

Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second UN special session underlined the "concern for peace and for the future of the planet, the striving for dialogue and mutual trust in international relations." The Bulgarian foreign minister condemned the machinations with which the United States is trying to work against detente and to plunge mankind into a nuclear catastrophe. "These acts allowed the shameless aggression by Israel against Lebanon and the barbaric genocide of the Arab people in Palestine."

In his after-dinner speech the GDR foreign minister said: "If today we are forced to say that peace has not been so endangered since the end of World War II as it is now, then this is solely due to the imperialist policy of arms buildup and confrontation. Those circles are striving with all their means to change the balance of power in their favor. The Soviet Union, Poland and the other fraternal states are nakedly threatened with pressure, blackmail and punishments."

The GDR is prepared, the minister stressed, to walk together with all those who acknowledge that at the present time disarmament is the most urgent obligation. "With all our strength we support the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress and the latest peace initiatives of the USSR." The GDR welcomed the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva and expected a constructive stance from the United States.

Oskar Fischer condemned the aggression of Israel and its backers against Lebanon in the strongest terms and demanded an immediate Israeli withdrawal.

Sofia Dinner Toasts Cited

AU091932 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Report on speeches by Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, and Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, at dinner party in Sofia on 9 July]

[Text] Sofia, June 9 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs gave dinner for Mr Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR.

In his speech at the dinner he said that Mr Oskar Fischer's visit is another expression of the friendship between the BCP and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, between the two countries' peoples. This friendship, Mr Mladenov continued, is laid on the basis of the socialist internationalism, on the common aim -- the building up of communism, on the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaties.

The dynamic development of Bulgaria and the GDR's relations, the positive results achieved so far in the socialist economic integration, he said, give us ground to extend and deepen the specialisation and the joint production. The contacts in the sphere of science, culture, sport and tourism are also becoming ever brisker.

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed that the two countries' joint participation in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is in accordance with the vital interests of their peoples, it helps the growth of the strength and cohesion among the socialist communist countries. "Our peaceful foreign political course, our unity of action are the chief stabilizing factor in the world, a hopeful mainstay for peace and international security," he said.

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed that the decisions of the 36th session of the CEMA will contribute to the deepening of the socialist integration within the framework of the council and to the development of bilateral relations of its member-countries.

He stressed that the international situation is extremely alarming through the fault of the moves of the most aggressive circles of imperialism and in the first place of the USA which is striving after frustrating the process of detente and after pushing mankind towards nuclear catastrophe.

Mr Petur Mladenov continued that these moves have made the gross Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the genocide against the people of Palestine possible.

Mr Petur Mladenov said that Bulgaria is fully backing up the stands set forth in Mr Leonid Brezhnev's message to U.S. President Reagan and stands for the immediate halting of the aggression and of the attempts for interfering with the internal affairs of Lebanon.

Mr Petur Mladenov said further that we adopt the peace programme set forth by the USSR as a common platform for consolidating peace, security and cooperation.

He stressed that the obligation taken by the Soviet Union not to use nuclear weapon first reveals the determining motive of the Soviet foreign policy - the care for peace, the striving after a dialogue and mutual trust in the international relations. Mr Petur Mladenov said that this can be achieved only through honest, serious and constructive negotiations conducted on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

He expressed the conviction that Mr Fischer's visit will help the further deepening of the friendship and the extending of the two countries' mutually advantageous cooperation, it will help the coordination of their actions in the interest of the cohesion and unity of action of the socialist community countries and of the international communist and workers' movement, of peace and progress in the world.

In his speech, Mr Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, emphasized that since World War Two peace has never been so threatened and this is due to the imperialist policy of superarmament and confrontation.

The imperialist circles, he continued, are trying by all possible means to alter the balance of powers in their favor.

This policy, Mr Oskar Fischer stated, is doomed to failure, but the dangers for mankind coming from the adventurism of the imperialists should not be underestimated.

"We back up with all strength the peace programme of the 24th CPSU Congress and the latest peace initiatives of the USSR", he emphasized.

The logic, consistency and humanity of the decision of the USSR not to use nuclear weapon first have added fresh strength to the struggle of all peace-loving forces in the world for disarmament and permanent peace, Mr Oskar Fischer stressed.

Emphasizing that the December 1979 NATO decision is in sharp contrast to the principle of equality and equal security, the GDR foreign minister said that the USA should at last come up with a constructive stand at the Geneva Soviet-American talks.

Mr Oskar Fischer said that the GDR backs up the Bulgarian proposal for creating premises for converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Together with the USSR, Bulgaria and the other socialist countries, he said, we condemn most decisively the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and its supporters and insist on the immediate withdrawal of the aggressor's troops from that country. We assure the Lebanese and the Palestinian people in our staunch solidarity.

By saying that the fraternal relations between Bulgaria and the GDR are strengthening and developing constantly, Mr Oskar Fischer stressed that the union between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Bulgarian Communist Party is the dynamic force of this cooperation.

Dwelling on the successes achieved by the GDR and Bulgaria in the building up of socialism he said that they are a solid basis for the constant deepening of the all-round cooperation between the two countries under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties.

Communique Released

AU101922 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 10 Jul 82

["Communique on Mr Oskar Fischer's Visit" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 10 /BTA/ -- A communique on the official and friendly visit of Mr Oskar Fischer, member of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and minister of foreign affairs of the GDR to Bulgaria was released for the press here. He was in the country from July 8 to 10, this year, at the invitation of Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs.

The foreign affairs minister found with satisfaction that the cooperation between Bulgaria and the GDR is developing successfully and dynamically on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They stressed that the most important premise for this is the international combat friendship between the BCP and SUPG [SED].

The successful fulfillment of the agreements reached at the meetings between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Erich Honecker made it possible for bilateral cooperation in all spheres to be substantially extended. The two ministers reaffirmed that the fraternal cooperation between Bulgaria and the GDR in the political, economic, military, scientific and cultural spheres will continue to consolidate and deepen.

During the talks great importance was attached to the discussions on topical international matters. Mr Mladenov and Mr Fischer stressed their countries' determination to further consolidate their indestructible union with the USSR and the other fraternal countries thus contributing to the steady consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community. Stress was laid on the great significance of Bulgaria and the GDR's participation in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance for the further deepening of bilateral relations.

The Bulgaria and GDR's foreign ministers reaffirmed their countries readiness to continue, according to their possibilities, to render the necessary support to Poland for strengthening the socialist order. They pointed to the inadmissibility of the interference of some NATO member countries with the internal affairs of other states. Bulgaria and the GDR are convinced that the applying of discriminatory measures and economic sanctions in the international relations on the part of the aggressive imperialist circles causes a great damage to the peaceful coexistence and poses threat for detente.

When discussing the question related to detente the two ministers expressed their full consent and backing of the realistic steps of the USSR in this direction. Expressed was the hope that the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament will end successfully. In connection with this high assessment was given to the obligation of not using nuclear weapon first declared by the USSR at this forum.

Dwelling on the Madrid meeting Bulgaria and GDR's foreign ministers expressed hope that after being resumed the headway wished will be marked.

The Bulgarian Party to the talks gave high assessment to the principled and active foreign policy of the GDR which is aimed at ensuring a stable peace, security and cooperation in Europe and in the world. The GDR esteems highly Bulgaria's active and consistent peaceful policy aimed at developing goodneighbourly relations and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world. The GDR backs up Bulgaria's new peace initiative for converting the Balkan Peninsula into a zone free of nuclear weapon.

Considerable importance was attached to the situation in the Middle East which is being aggravated to the maximum after the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. The two ministers condemned sharply the policy of genocide against the Arab people of Palestine. Bulgaria and the GDR fully back up the stands set forth in Mr Leonid Brezhnev's message to U.S. President Reagan and stand for an immediate halting [of] the aggression in Lebanon and the interference with that country's internal affairs.

Bulgaria and the GDR hold together with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for national and social liberation, against all manifestations of the imperialist policy of dictate, hegemonism, racism and apartheid.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and revealed full unanimity of view on all the questions discussed.

Mr Oskar Fischer invited Mr Petur Mladenov to pay an official and friendly visit to the GDR.

POLITIKA REPORTS EEC TRADE CONCESSIONS REQUESTED

AU101405 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] Brussels, 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- Bulgaria has again requested that its exports to the European Community be given the same treatment as enjoyed by developing countries. What is involved is a request by Bulgaria to be put on a list of the developing countries -- beneficiaries of a "preferential scheme," by which exports of industrial products to the EEC markets are completely duty free, while the exports of agricultural products are only partially duty free.

To achieve this Bulgaria has "renounced" the World Bank's classification, which has placed it among the countries having over \$4,000 per capita national income. The Bulgarian negotiators have now appeared in Brussels with an "attestation," which says that the annual per capita national income totals merely some \$2,500.

Bulgaria has agreed to be assigned to the leading group of the developing countries, something that would to a certain extent reduce its export possibilities under the "preferential scheme." In addition the Bulgarian negotiators pointed to Bulgaria's very modest share in the overall imports into the EEC (some 0.2 percent), because of which there is no danger that an expansion of its exports could provoke disturbances on EEC markets.

LENART, HULA RECEIVE CPSU'S TALYZIN 9 JULY

LD091530 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, received in Kosice today Nikolay Talyzin, CPSU Central Committee member and Soviet deputy premier. In the presence of Vaclav Hula, CPCZ Central Committee member and federal deputy premier, the two representatives evaluated the results achieved in the promotion of Czechoslovak - Soviet economic relations.

Comrades Nikolay Talyzin and Vaclav Hula briefed those at the meeting on the tasks approved by the two parts of the Intergovernmental Soviet - Czechoslovak Commission for Economic and Scientific - Technological Cooperation. Also in the discussion the findings and conclusions from the visit of Soviet and Czechoslovak representatives to some industrial and research institutions in the east Slovak region, Carpathian area of the USSR and from the visit to the central railway points in Chop and (Cierna Nad Tisou) were analyzed.

Protocol Signed

LD091542 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Kosice today Nikolay Talyzin, CPSU Central Committee member and Soviet deputy premier. In the presence of Vaclav Hula, CPCZ Central Committee member and deputy federal premier, they evaluated the results achieved in the promotion of economic relations between the CSSR and USSR.

Comrades Vaclav Hula and Nikolay Talyzin then signed a protocol which [word indistinct] the results of the negotiations of the Intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. According to this protocol, specific measures were adopted for the implementation of agreements concluded last month in Moscow during the talk between party and government delegations of the two countries.

Nikolay Talyzin then left Kosice for the USSR.

KAPEK-LED CPCZ COMMITTEE RETURNS FROM HUNGARY

LD091956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] A delegation of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, which was on a 5-day visit to the Hungarian capital, returned home today.

In a talk with our Budapest correspondent, Antonin Kapek, head of the delegation, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, assessed the significance and results of the visit in these words:

[Begin recording] The aim of this visit was to strengthen the friendship and deepen the cooperation which we started about 12 years ago. The significance of this cooperation is considerable for Prague as well as for Budapest. The forms of this cooperation vary from exchange of general information to concrete solutions to political tasks and problems in ensuring development in Prague. Our citizens can see the results for themselves in the form of street car panels, in cooperation in industry, and in exchange of information between national committees and party bodies.

On this occasion we continued in the same line but we added one new aspect which we intended to introduce at home after the last CPCZ Central Committee session to better satisfy our consumers: the provision of a marketplace, which is still under construction. Our aim is to secure a sufficient supply of vegetables and other agricultural products for it. Our talks, and the exchange of experience in other areas such as electronics, electrical engineering, construction in Budapest and other matters in which we were interested, were successful. I can say that our delegation assesses this visit as highly positive, as being useful and necessary for the work of both sides. [end recording]

JOINT STATEMENT ON ISRAELI CP DELEGATION VISIT

LD091630 Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The communist parties of Czechoslovakia and Israel demand a halt to the Israeli aggression and an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon in harmony with United Nations resolutions, they stressed in a joint statement released here on Friday.

The statement was issued at end of a friendly visit of a delegation of the Israeli Communist Party to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation, led by the party's General Secretary Meir Vilner, left for home, seen off at the airport by Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, and other officials.

Delegations of the two parties paid main attention during their talks to the situation in the Middle East and agreed that the sharpening of the crisis is due to the continued expansionist policy of Israel, supported by American imperialists and aimed at U.S. domination in the region and liquidation of the Arab national liberation movement and the Palestinian resistance movement.

The communist parties of Czechoslovakia and Israel stressed in their statement that the only road to a just and durable peace in the Middle East is the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, recognition of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and an independent state, and safeguarded sovereignty and security of all states in the region.

They confirmed that no durable solution can be achieved without recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and without its participation in seeking the roads to such solution.

The two parties highly appreciated the high-principled stand of the Soviet Union on the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, and its support for the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine, as well as its effort for a just and lasting peace for all nations and states of the Middle East.

They welcomed the latest proposals of the Soviet Union concerning the reduction of armament and a halt to the production of new weapons, and its unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The communist parties of Czechoslovakia and Israel voiced their solidarity with all progressive forces in Africa, Asia, and Latin America fighting against imperialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and fascism, and against all forms of foreign domination and oppression.

RUDE PRAVO CITES FUEL CONSERVATION PROBLEMS

AU090838 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "To Prepare Well For Winter"]

[Excerpts] The difficult weather conditions last autumn and winter thoroughly tested our entire fuel and power base. Whereas the power and gas staff honorably coped with their tasks, in the surface quarries, especially in Northern Bohemia, serious weaknesses cropped up despite the miners' utmost efforts.

Last year the coal extraction deficit here amounted to 898,000 tons, and the removal of the overburden to 8,342,000 cubic meters. The situation this year has not improved, either. After the January frost, which resulted in an underfulfillment to the tune of 583,000 tons of fuel, the basin was able to cope with the February and March tasks thanks to the concentrated efforts of miners, who were helped by workers in other branches and by members of the army and by troops of the interior ministry. But the deficit had already increased again in May, and now it represents more than one million tons of coal. The situation is similar in the removal of the operational overburden, where the state plan has been underfulfilled by roughly 2.2 million cubic meters.

The analysis of results achieved last winter and of the current situation in decisive mining localities shows that the causes do not lie in bad weather and other objective difficulties alone, but that one must analyze the standards of management and organizational activity.

Next winter will be as difficult, especially because of the lack of balance in the fuel and power balance. That is why the current situation requires exacting and systematic activity on all management levels, and above all in the concern, enterprise and plant spheres and in work with the people.

In order that the miners and power engineers fully cover the needs of our national economy in electric power and heat both this year and in the first quarter of next year, we must have a reserve of 3.5 million tons of brown coal and 1.1 million tons of bituminous coal by the end of September. By the end of this year not more than 1.2 million tons of fuel may be missing from these amounts.

VOLUME OF BILAK SPEECHES, ARTICLES PUBLISHED

AU081132 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jul 82 p 1

[CTK report: "Volume of V. Bilak's Articles"]

[Text] Bratislava, 6 Jul (CTK) -- The PRAVDA publishing house has issued the first volume of "Vasil Bilak's Selected Speeches and Articles." The publication is an important document on the development of our party and society. It comprises the 1953-1971 period. It shows the complicated process of applying the theory of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of building socialism in our country and -- on the basis of generalized experiences of the party and society -- further develops theoretical knowledge. The second volume will be published in the next quarter and will focus on the entire complex of the party's ideological work and on the sphere of international life and relations among fraternal communist and workers parties.

VERNER COMMENTS ON U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

LD091524 Hamburg DPA in German 1254 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jul (DPA) -- Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, has said that the "only possible answer" that the GDR can give in response to the American sanctions against the Soviet Union is "higher performance and the deepening of the cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries." In an interview with semiofficial foreign affairs weekly paper HORIZONT, Verner also said that the GDR will participate in new projects for the exploitation of raw materials in the Soviet Union "in order to secure our raw material requirements on a stable basis and in the long term." This was reported by the INFORMATIONSBUREAU WEST [IWE-TAGESDIENST] on Friday.

CHANGE IN ECONOMIC STRUCTURE BEING CONSIDERED

DW091105 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Wolfgang Zach commentary]

[Summary] In the GDR, discussions are now necessary on the 1983 index figures. What is also necessary, however, is every citizen's willingness to improve his performance. "And this is what is being done these days. It is being done under relatively adverse conditions. I mean the foreign trade as well as the foreign-political conditions. In addition, a better and partly changed economic structure and an intensified use of both primary and secondary domestic raw materials are being considered. Moreover, science and technology are to be put into practice and more rapidly so as to increase their economic effect." All this is not done automatically, despite the growing use of automatic equipment and robots. It requires conscientious and careful consideration of the plan targets which must be realistic -- in other words, attainable.

TECHNOLOGY TALKS WITH FRG CONCLUDED 9 JULY

LD091730 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 9 Jul (ADN) -- The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and the minister of science and technology of the GDR, Dr Herbert Weiz, on Friday ended his visit of several days to the FRG. He had discussions with the FRG minister of research and technology, Dr Andreas von Bulow, on the future of scientific-technological relations between the GDR and the FRG. In the course of his visit he also met with the minister of state in the chancellor's office, Hans-Juergen Wischniewski.

The starting-point and basis of the broad exchange of views with representatives from politics, the economy and science were primarily the agreements reached at the Werbellinsee meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and the FRG chancellor, Helmut Schmidt. The talks stressed the great importance of science and technology for securing peace, for the peaceful coexistence of peoples and for the preservation and development of standards of living.

It was stressed that treaty-based cooperation in the scientific-technological sphere can and must make an important contribution to the further normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG according to the principles of peaceful coexistence and in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. Measures to develop cooperation are particularly important at a senior level in those spheres which are profitable for both countries.

During his stay in the FRG Dr Weiz met the mayors of Bonn and Munich and the presidents of the Max Planck Society, of the Fraunhofer Society and of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and visited research institutions in Julich, Bottrop, Stuttgart and Munich. In the Dachau Memorial he honored the victims of fascism with a wreath.

The head of the permanent mission of the GDR in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt, also took part in the talks.

FRANCE'S MITTERRAND CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Kadar-Mitterrand Talks

LD091124 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The French president conducted a further discussion with Janos Kadar this morning. The meeting took place in the Nandorfehervar Hall of parliament house. Francois Mitterrand began his program for today by meeting Cardinal (Laszlo Lekai), archbishop of Eaztergom, at the archbishop's residence in (Budavar). As our reporter (Jozsef Havel) reported a short while ago, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade [name and title as heard], and his French counterpart, Michel Jobert, signed an agreement today at the Foreign Trade Ministry dealing with cooperation on third markets. The agreement will encourage the two countries' enterprises to make joint use, to an even more significant extent than to date, of possibilities of deliveries to developing countries in the spheres of the car industry, agricultural machine manufacture, energy, nonferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, agriculture, health and telecommunications.

Mitterrand Hosts Luncheon

LD092016 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 9 (MTI) -- Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, hosted a gala lunch in honour of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, at the residence of the French ambassador to Hungary on Friday. Among those present were several leading representatives of Hungarian political, economic and cultural life, and diplomatic life who are accompanying the French president.

Francois Mitterrand and Janos Kadar gave a toast at the lunch.

Press Conference Reported

LD092010 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Following the conclusion of the Franco-Hungarian talks this afternoon in the intercontinental Hotel Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, held a joint press conference. The enormous hall was full of the representatives of the Hungarian, French and international press. State Secretary Zsolt Bajnok, chairman of the Government Information Bureau, greeted the participants. First Francois Mitterrand, then Janos Kadar made short statements.

Francois Mitterrand emphasized, that his 2-day visit had ended and that all that had been discussed here would be realized in the days and months to follow. The French president then said that there was no especially controversial question in relations between the two countries and that these relations, which for a long time have been lagging behind the opportunities, are going to be revived in a number of areas. The French president pointed out the decision to create the means for the intensification of relations in respect of the spreading of the French and Hungarian language in each others' countries. He then spoke about the endeavors to learn more about the French culture in Hungary and about the Hungarian culture in France.

He further stressed that our trade lags behind the opportunities and said that France also wants to follow the lead of Austria and West Germany, with which Hungary has more lively contacts.

The French president said that Hungary and France belong to different military systems, yet in spite of this they have common interests. For example, one common interest is peace and security for which both countries have to work within their own camps and, of course, at international forums as well.

The discussion which took place between the French and Hungarian sides also concerned detente.

Francois Mitterrand said that he was not saying that there is agreement between France and Hungary in all respects, on every question. But at the same time he observed a deep agreement concerning peace. He also mentioned that the talks touched on the Middle East situation and the conflict centers which lead to confrontation and contain great danger. In closing, he said that he leaves Hungary with the feeling that such a relationship with Janos Kadar has been established that makes possible the creation of useful measures in both countries to promote cooperation. As he stated, a basis was created for such cooperation, which is rather promising.

Janos Kadar said in his statement that the expectations connected with the visit of the French president were fulfilled. It contributed to the development of Hungarian-French relations. As he said, a timely, good and successful meeting took place between Eastern and Western Europe.

He stressed the common intention to give a serious impetus to Hungarian-French relations. We wish to have lively and progressive economic relations. Cultural relations will also be intensified.

In connection with the talks on international questions, he stated that we agree on the most important point, the question of European peace and security. The two sides wish to work in this spirit. Our point of view is that the new wave of rearming has to be stopped, and for this reason we support the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty and wish success for the Geneva talks. In any case, we support all talks, Janos Kadar said.

More on Press Conference

LD091946 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Francois Mitterrand gave a press conference at the Intercontinental Hotel in Budapest this evening. He said: How we approach the problems of international life is not a matter of indifference in relations between our two countries. We have common interests, [the] French president emphasized. Both of us serve peace. We endeavor to seek the path of peace and collective security at the Madrid conference and in regard to other international problems -- detente, disarmament, the balance of power. I do not say that we agreed on every plan, but we became acquainted with one another's opinions and we can build on those decisions which serve peace.

At our talks with the first secretary of the MSZMP and other Hungarian leaders, I feel that we created the basis of cooperation from which I expect a great deal. On the development of our cultural relations, the French president stated: The French side must still do much to eliminate the unevenness. This applies not only to literature, but also to making Hungarian painting and sculpture better known in France.

Then Janos Kadar spoke to the journalists.

[Begin Kadar recording] We looked forward to this visit with great expectation, and now approaching its conclusion I would like to say that our expectations were fulfilled. This visit fulfilled the significant role which we expected in the sphere of the development of Hungarian-French relations. Similarly -- it is necessarily so, our two countries belong to different systems of alliance -- I consider it very timely, good and successful that in the persons of the two sides attending the talks here there was a meeting between Eastern and Western Europe.

As regards Hungarian-French relations, here I simply agree with Mr President. We think -- it is a resolved intention on our part, the part of the Hungarians, and, according to our impressions, it also is on the part of Mr President and the French Government -- that we intend to give considerable impetus to Hungarian-French relations in every sphere. This also applies to the system of political relations, to certain consultations in the future, so that our relations will be active. We attach very great hope to the development of Hungarian-French economic relations in which we Hungarians have an interest. It follows from the endowments of our country that we desire lively and developing economic relations with the West, the states of Western Europe. In these, as Mr President Mitterrand mentioned here, we see a certain historical lag in the sphere of Hungarian-French relations for which we on our part would like to make up.

During the talks here it was necessary to deal with international issues. We ascertained that we profess identical views on certain international issues and similar views on others, and we represent different positions on still other issues. Nevertheless, in this regard it is most important for us that we agree on an issue which affects, perhaps, all the peoples of Europe, that there should be peace and security in Europe. During the talks both sides stated they want to work for this. I am especially grateful to Mr President Mitterrand for the atmosphere, for the open, objective atmosphere -- in fact, I could call it a friendly atmosphere -- which prevailed at our talks. Similarly, I thank the gentlemen who came with him, the French ministers and others, who, during their stay here, began with their Hungarian colleagues substantive discussions on concrete issues. [end recording]

Mitterrand Press Briefing

LD100838 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Hungary and France agree on the most important international issue, in that everything must be done for the European peace and security. This was said by Janos Kadar at the press briefing yesterday which was held in Budapest before the departure of Francois Mitterrand. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee held the opinion that the talks demonstrated that both countries intend to develop relations, and this also applies to political relations. At the press briefing, President Mitterrand said that his country is ready to make initiatives in the interest of the continuation of detente, and this is why France maintains a constant dialogue with the Soviet Union at the foreign ministerial level. As regards the possibility of a Soviet-French summit meeting, according to Mitterrand the time of the possible meeting depends on the decisions of the two sides. Francois Mitterrand, concluding his 2-day visit to Hungary, yesterday evening arrived home in Paris.

Mitterrand Departure

LD091750 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Some minutes ago, the president of the Republic of France was ceremoniously seen off at Kossuth Square in Budapest. Jozsef Havel reports from the scene.

[Havel] The high-ranking guest arrived at Lajos Kossuth Square in the company of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gyorgy Aczel, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council; Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Janos Peter, vice president of the National Assembly, Imre Klatona, secretary of the Presidential Council; Frigyes Pujá, minister of foreign affairs; Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education; Lajos Mehes, minister of industry; Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food; Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and also several members of the Presidential Council as well as numerous leading personalities of our state and social life were present at the farewell ceremony.

The French politicians who came in the entourage of President Mitterrand took leave of their hosts: Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations; Michel Jobert, minister of state for foreign trade; Jean-Pierre Chevenement, minister of state for scientific research and technology; Jack Lang, minister of culture; as well as other personalities, including, Pierre Joxe, chairman of the French-Hungarian friendship group of the National Assembly, and Rene Chazell, chairman of the Senate's French-Hungarian friendship group; Jozsef Benyi, our country's ambassador in Paris, and Jacques LeCompt, France's ambassador in Budapest.

The ceremonious farewell closed with a festive military procession, which Francois Mitterrand reviewed in the company of Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi.

Editorial on Visit

LD110928 Budapest MTI in English 0612 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- "The visit to Budapest of Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, and his talks with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP [MSZMP] Central Committee, were successful and useful, as were the talks which the members of the delegation and ministers accompanying the French president, held with their Hungarian partners", writes the editorial on Saturday's MAGYAR HIRLAP.

"The talks were held in a good atmosphere. The partners expressed their opinion on bilateral relations and discussed international issues, especially the East-West relations, in an open and sincere manner: The basic tone of the talks was that although the two sides represented different social systems, economic, military and political alliances, they have joint interests, which are primarily concerned with the preservation of peace. The talks were characterized by a responsible and constructive approach to questions of mutual interest.

"The two-day series of talks greatly contributed to the expansion of bilateral political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations, and the strengthening of cooperation. This was proved by the understanding reached that regular consultations have to take place in political relations, economic and trade relations have to be considerably developed, and greater popularization of cultural values should be achieved.

"The probable practical boom of bilateral relations, which hopefully will swing Hungarian-French relations over the much discussed stage of getting acquainted with each other, could have international dimensions. The Budapest conference -- in accordance with the stated intentions of both sides -- was at the same time a meeting of East and West, a meeting which promoted dialogue and maintained the process of negotiation in the world, primarily between the two parts of Europe. The talks proved that heads of state, with high regard for each other, can make fruitful efforts -- as opposed to the efforts that are known to aim at worsening the international situation and the deterioration of inter-state relations -- in the interest of developing mutually advantageous relations between countries of different social systems and can contribute to the maintenance of normal inter-state relations and peaceful coexistence, which will bring in turn universal peace."

TALKS WITH CSSR TU LEADERS IN BUDAPEST

LD081442 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 7 (MTI) -- Headed by Sandor Gaspar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), and Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions (URO), the SZOT and URO secretariats held a meeting in Budapest on July 5-7.

The sides established that under the present circumstances in socialist society particular significance attaches to the role of trade unions as outlined by Lenin. They pointed out that the working method and style of trade unions must be improved further, primarily in branch labour organizations, in order that by encouraging and helping the development of economic efficiency they increasingly contribute to preserving and bettering the already attained living standard of workers.

They emphasized the need for stepping up trade union activity in perfecting the planned guidance of economy. The delegations were of the view that workers should be increasingly involved in managing production and the influence of trade unions should be enhanced further in the elaboration of wage policy, collective agreements and enterprisal social welfare policy.

The SZOT and URO delegations expressed agreement with the resolutions of the 10th World Trade Union Congress and voiced their determination to further intensify cooperation among the socialist countries' trade unions. They stressed that they will continue to take active part in tackling tasks before the World Federation of Trade Unions and contribute, with a sense of responsibility, to the development of the WFTU's work.

The sides underlined that the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente are equally vital for the world's workers and their trade unions and constitutes an indispensable condition for social progress. Both delegations voiced their solidarity with the struggle of revolutionary national liberation and progressive forces of every continent. They strongly decried Israel's aggression against Lebanon and ensured full solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in their just fight.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received Karel Hoffman and Deputy Chairmen Ladislav Abraham and Vaclav Bezel, Czechoslovak Trade Union leaders who attended the SZOT-URO secretariat meeting.

CPCZ DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 9 JULY

LD091752 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 9 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Prague Party Committee left Budapest today at the end of its five-day visit here. The delegation, which was headed by Antonin Kapek, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and chief secretary of the Prague Party Committee, was invited by the Budapest Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The visitors were received by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation was seen off at the Ferihegy Airport by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, and Zoltan Szepvolgyi, president of the Metropolitan Council.

U.S. SENATE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD101746 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- Headed by Senator Paul Laxalt, a delegation of the United States Senate's Appropriations Committee paid a two-day visit to Hungary. The guests met Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly, and Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

NEPSZABADSAG VIEWS REACTION TO U.S. SANCTIONS

LD110914 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- "Washington's policy of embargo and sanctions, the economic and trade war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are threatening the economic interests of West European powers and calm, security and peace in Europe," a leading article in Saturday's NEPSZABADSAG states.

"What our American partners are doing is unacceptable," President Francois Mitterrand of France has recently said commenting on a Common Market criticism of American measures that harm West European interests. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's response was also that of criticism. The FRG, he said, is unwilling to abandon the contracts with the Soviet Union, nor to sacrifice its interests for an anti-Soviet trade war by the U.S. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain -- who in Versailles almost fully identified herself with President Reagan's line -- has authorized British firms to ignore the American embargo.

"The official protests on the part of Western countries have to be noticed but not overestimated. When it comes to the crunch, the United States can exert irresistible pressure on the Western partners -- as was the case on many occasions."

"The Reagan administration attempts to justify the embargo and sanctions on the pretext of weakening the socialist countries and bringing about the 'collapse' of the Soviet Union. But so far all attempts to weaken the Soviet Union through economic sanctions have failed.

"Western commentators hint that the Americans are using the embargo (tacitly) also to weaken their own partners and rivals. The Western protests apparently indicate the realization of this fact."

Prime Minister Pierre Maurois of France has warned Washington: "The logic of economic blockade is identical with the logic of war." The commentary continues: "The advocates of East-West trade speak out for the defence of the common interests: They want to build rather than destruct bridges. An example of this effort is President Mitterrand's Budapest talks.

"Plain language is part and parcel of this constructive activity, the safeguarding of interests and peace. Last Saturday we carried a pre-visit interview with President Mitterrand, which covered the impact on France of the world crisis, problems of peaceful coexistence, the role of economic and other relations in defusing tension, and many other issues. Question and answer were all in plain language. President Mitterrand enunciated his well-known stance on the Euro-missiles and espoused NATO's approach, and declared that he opposed embargo and blockade against the Soviet Union for blockades spawn tension, which in turn leads to military tension."

JUSTICE MINISTER'S VISIT TO POLAND REPORTED

LD081854 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 8 (MTI) -- On the invitation of Dr. Mirosław Zawadzki, minister of justice, Hungarian Justice Minister Dr. Imre Markója and party paid a two-day official visit to the Polish People's Republic. The talks sought ways of promoting bilateral legal and judicial relations, covered the tasks of the two ministries and touched upon the preparations for a consultative conference of justice ministers of the socialist countries, to take place in autumn.

Minister Markója met Mirosław Milewski, secretary of the PUPP CC, and Mieczysław F. Rakowski, deputy prime minister.

WARSAW UPGRADES PLO MISSION, CONDEMNS ISRAEL

LD091758 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 July -- As a result of contacts between the authorities of the Polish People's Republic and the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, a decision was taken to elevate the PLO's permanent representation in Warsaw to the rank of an official diplomatic representation.

The decision results from already existing and deepening bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Polish nation and the Arab nation of Palestine and its sole legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization. It is also a successive expression of consistent support given by the Polish People's Republic for the just struggle of the Arab nation of Palestine for its inalienable rights and of faith in the victory of its just cause.

The Polish Government -- similarly as an overwhelming majority of the international community -- has many times expressed its indignation and condemnation of the barbaric Israeli aggression against Lebanon -- aimed, in the first place, against the Palestinian nation and bringing a great deal of suffering to the civilian population -- calling for an immediate and unconditional end to that aggression.

The aggression could have neither begun nor continued without support provided for Israel by the U.S. With this conviction we fully share the assessment of the dangerous situation presented in the appeal of Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev addressed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to stop further bloodshed in Lebanon and to make no moves which might only contribute to further escalation of tension.

Supporting the contents included in the appeal, the Polish Government once again calls for an immediate end to the Israeli aggression, unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, and taking up firm actions aimed at such solutions of the Mideast issues which would take into account the interests of all the states and nations in that region, including the inalienable rights of the Arab nation of Palestine.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM TO CONVENE 15, 16 JULY

LD091824 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo acquainted itself today with the social and political results of the monetary and market situation during the first 6 months of this year and indicated the necessary measures to be adopted in the near future. Despite the continuation of the unfavorable monetary and market situation, which followed from the market situation, which followed from the increase in the monetary income of the population and the inadequate level of production and supply of market goods, some progress has been made in stabilizing the market, above all with regard to foodstuffs. The Politburo stated that the rise in production resulting from the further introduction of the economic reform is of fundamental importance in halting the decline of the population's living standards.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the work on a comprehensive scheme of changes in the system of remuneration whose purpose is to increase motivation. It was found necessary to link the work on the preparation of the second stage of the changes with widespread consultation of the public.

The report on the implementation of the seventh Central Committee plenum resolution in the period between eighth and ninth Central Committee plenums and the report on the implementation of the resolution of the eighth plenum were accepted and recommended for publication.

The Politburo has decided to convene the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum on 15 and 16 July.

SEJM HEARS MOCZAR REPORT ON CONTROL FUNCTIONS

AU091306 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jul 82 p 2

[PAP report on speech delivered by Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, at the 5 July Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] M. Moczar dedicated much attention to the need to make use of state land fund lands. At the end of 1981 the area of state land fund lands not distributed for permanent use exceeded 1 million hectares in the country.

While speaking about machine and equipment supplies to farms, the speaker noted the first improvements that have taken place in this sphere. However, the chemical industry has failed to improve production for the needs of agriculture which is still experiencing a shortage of mineral fertilizers and means to protect plants.

The chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control spoke at length about transport problems and drew attention to a further decline in the volume of repairs of rolling stock, particularly of freight cars. The number of cars which are technically out of order has already surpassed 50,000.

M. Moczar dedicated much attention to the development of housing construction which is of great economic, social and political importance. The check tests, he said, have shown many defects in labor organization, manifestations of mismanagement, waste and inefficiency in the use of financial and material means, as well as breaches of legal regulations. The quality of housing construction has been objectionable for years. What is worse, as the years have passed, the situation has not changed for the better despite a growing number of signals on the part of users. There is an urgent need to tighten investor control which, despite its revival in May 1981, in many cases has proven ineffective.

In the next part of his speech the chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control noted that last year's economic difficulties and sociopolitical tensions had mercilessly revealed the weakness of our management system in the economy and of our management system at large. The administration has been blamed -- and quite rightly so -- for tardiness, inertness, a lack of initiative and insensitiveness to various kinds of social complaints. We are aware, he said, that many functionaries in our state and economic administration are honest and reliable in performing their functions, but it should be admitted objectively that the objections raised by the citizen with regard to the authorities are justified. For this reason public opinion is upset by the manifestations of clumsiness when administrations at various levels prove to be unable to cope, for example, with increased procurement quotas for meat, vegetables and fruit, with elementary rules in organizing trade in services, and when many goods are wasted. It has been known for years that the lack of efficient supervision and operative control has been one of the main causes of mismanagement in various economic branches. This is our disease of which we must cure ourselves as soon as possible, M. Moczar said.

The chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control also noted the need for boosting the conviction that economic reform and -- within its framework -- the changes in the management system are objectively necessary and aimed primarily at improving management efficiency.

In the final part of the speech the speaker touched on the problem of the acute moral crisis experienced by our society. It is to be hoped that the great shock experienced by our society at the imposition of martial law will also mark the beginning of the process of moral rebirth. Our society must recover faith in the honesty, reliability, high professional qualities and moral integrity of those who control on its behalf the development of the national economy and the state administration. Without these values, it is impossible to foster society's confidence in state authorities. This confidence is indispensable for economic and political stabilization and for embarking upon the path of Poland's further development.

SEJM DEPUTY GERTYCH REPORTS ON ECONOMY

AU091410 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jul 82 p 2

[Report of the Sejm Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances presented to the 5 Jul Warsaw session of the Polish Sejm by Sejm Deputy Zbigniew Gertych]

[Excerpt] As the present debates have demonstrated, signs of positive changes can be seen in our political-social life. The hardships of martial law have been gradually alleviated, and grassroots initiatives to renew civic life are increasing.

The government led by General Jaruzelski has assumed the enormous burden of protecting the state against the ultimate catastrophe and of gradually extricating the country from its social and economic crisis. This is why I appeal to Sejm deputies to see that the Sejm approves the government's report on the implementation of the national socioeconomic plan and budget for 1981 and expresses its confidence in the government's work in 1981.

Now I will discuss, Z. Gertych said, the debate on the documents submitted to the Sejm: "The Forecast of Economic Processes," "The Draft Budget Law" and the associated credit plan, the balance of payments and the balance of the population's incomes and expenditures.

The economic reform calls for patience and for a gradual introduction of new economic elements. One such element is the draft budget and the documents that go with it. Up to now we have adopted the national socioeconomic plans and budgets, but now we have just been given a forecast of economic processes. The main point of our debate has been the state budget. Under the conditions of the economic reform the government can influence the economy primarily with the help of economic mechanisms. At present, the budget, the credit plan, the balance of payments and the balance of the population's incomes and expenditures are such economic mechanisms statewide.

The budget was submitted as late as mid-year, which means that up to that point the government operated on the basis of a provisional plan and budget. The budget is an expression of the country's economic situation and must be based on a good knowledge and realistic evaluation of the situation as it is so it can stimulate the economy. Neither the last quarter of 1981 nor the first quarter of this year have created conditions for such activities, and it was only the past few months that have made it possible to fathom the manifestations occurring in the economy and stemming from the economic reform now under implementation.

The general principle behind the government's activity this year is to start rebuilding the structures of the economy and to introduce new economic mechanisms to it. The proposed undertakings are supposed to: first, change the proportion of industrial production by devoting more production for the benefit of agriculture, the food economy and of course the market and exports; second, increase and strengthen economic cooperation with the CEMA countries; and third, adapt economic cooperation with capitalist countries to suit our economy's export capabilities.

Still this year, the government intends to present the Sejm with a 3-year economic stabilization plan for the years 1983-5.

During the debate, deputies drew attention to the fact that the new mechanisms are not stimulating increased production and efficiency enough. Still not enough attention is being paid to lowering costs and saving materials and energy. Of course there are objective reasons why this is so as well as subjective ones, which include not enough knowledge about the mechanisms of reform.

The budget places two strata before others -- the social and cultural strata. The budget protects people with the lowest incomes, those with many children, young married couples and senior citizens. The budget also incorporates all the commitments that the government has made toward the community.

In the first government proposal, the state's budget deficit amounted to Z368 billion. In the opinion of deputies and experts who have been invited to the debate, this shows that the budget is an inflationary one.

Deputies pointed out that in previous years the deficit was made up for by foreign credits, which we can no longer count on. So out of all the things we would like to do, we should only incorporate those in the budget that we can afford.

In connection with this, deputies have proposed that the budget deficit be drastically diminished, by at least Z200 billion. This should be done by reducing expenditure and increasing income, and that means income from noninflationary sources. Changes in the budget should be aimed at controlling its inflationary nature, so that the state budget can be used to keep the market under control.

It was pointed out during the debate that the government has examined subsidies closely. Subsidies must not be allowed to cover up uneconomical management and waste by enterprises. Attention was also drawn to those enterprises which achieve unjustifiable gains at the cost of the community by manipulating prices. The commissions propose to include an article in the law which would make the government pay particular attention to this matter.

The Sejm commissions have not approved of the idea of obligatory stabilizing loans covering both well-managed and badly-managed enterprises, but they have approved of a once-only stabilizing tax on enterprises which gain unjustifiably high profits, higher than average.

A further proposal concerned increasing insurance contributions to offset expenditure not covered by income. The committees also foresaw greater income by means of raising the price of luxury goods and condiments. It was suggested in this connection that the budget income received in this way be allocated to implementing state social and communal policy.

The government has made an appropriate decision in this matter and has added an amendment to the budget bill. Point 5 has been added to Article 18 of the bill which deals with: "Increasing budgetary expenditures in the form of benefits for people with the lowest incomes, and also in the form of pensions, allowances and social help, and covering these expenditures by additional income."

In the opinion of deputies, changes in land tax should also be prepared, as well as changes in the tax structure for people with excessively high incomes. This is also a way to even out the differences in incomes between people in cities and people in rural areas and between people working in the socialized sector and those working in the private sector.

Deputies also pointed out the various kinds of reserves still flourishing throughout the economy. Stress was also laid on two urgent matters requiring particular efforts by the government: housing construction and investment projects. Deputies demanded that all forms of housing construction be increased and speeded up and that housing construction for single people and single families be seriously undertaken.

The main changes in the budget, which have already occurred since the amendments had been added, concern reducing expenditures by means of reducing the value of subsidies paid by Z20 billion. As far as income is concerned, a once-only stabilizing tax has been introduced, insurance contributions have been increased, extra profits gained from stimulated consumer and export production has been put to use and management has become more efficient. This is giving an income of about Z200 billion.

The proposed changes that have been presented signify a decrease in the budget deficit from about Z368 billion to about Z155 billion.

May it please the house to approve the state budget for 1982. I beg to express my conviction that the sum total of these documents will effectively serve the socio-economic processes of renewal and the line of socialist rebirth.

RAKOWSKI, MALINOWSKI ADDRESS ZSL CONFERENCE

LD091024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The main directions of ideological political and organizational work of the ZSL in the country's present situation were discussed yesterday at the national conference of ZSL voivodship committee chairmen held under Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski made a speech on the country's sociopolitical situation and the proposals, now under discussion, for solving the country's most serious problems. Describing the internal situation the speaker stated that it is complex and very diversified [zroznicowana], the main aim is to achieve further progress in the normalization of public life and in broadening the platform of social support for the national accord front.

Presenting the ZSL's stance Jerzy Grzybczak, Supreme Committee secretary and member of the Presidium, stated that the party consistently supports the implementation of the ideas of national accord and regeneration. This demands a broadening of the basis for agreement, necessary compromises and greater activity by civic committees of national rebirth.

BRATKOWSKI ESSAY ON FUTURE GOVERNMENT REPORTED

WA120651 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 1 Jul 82 p 4

[Article signed "Joeb," datelined Warsaw, 30 June: "The Economy as a 'Politically Neutral Zone' -- an Essay by Bratkowski on Economic Planning"]

[Text] The open acknowledgment of the economy as a "politically neutral zone" may present a loophole in the social and governmental blockade in Poland. This is the conclusion drawn in a rambling essay, presently circulating in Warsaw, attributed to [Stefan] Bratkowski, the former chairman of the disbanded Polish journalists' union. First, an agreement must be reached on certain doctrinaire principles (here the author has in mind the bases of the planned economy, the nationalization of heavy industry, continued affiliation with CEMA and the Warsaw Pact). A sound economy, the writer says, is the foremost prerequisite to overcome the crisis in Poland. Toward this end, however, industry and trade require law and order and confidence in the future.

The author proposes the formation of a neutral government of economic technicians to include representatives of the economic bureaucracy and society. "Unfortunately such measures seem utterly utopian to me," the writer says further on. The reason is not only frustration and aggressiveness, fear and arrogance of the rulers, but primarily the fact "that economics has never been their strong point."

"They have learned about economics in offices, from offices, and via offices. How are they to know that for a successful central management of the economy there is no need for a bureaucracy, for plans with legal backing, for a central distribution or gigantic reporting system -- all that is required are the instruments of power to maintain control over financial and credit policies." In this context the author draws attention not only to the Japanese banking system but also to Ludwig Erhard. "He began the revival of the West German economy after the war not with the control of the whole economy, but by freeing it from control."

To justify his ideas, the author refers to the group of experts known as DIP [Experience and Future] which first appeared publicly in 1978 with a comprehensive analysis of the sociopolitical conditions in Poland. He then points to the so-called Polish positivism which during the times of the country's partition had made possible an economic life protected by law. In those times, in matters of taxes or investments, the foreign authorities treated all Poles alike -- those that loved the Tsar or the emperors, as well as anyone reputed to be a zealous Polish patriot who would never have anything good to say about the foreign powers responsible for the partition.

The author of this essay believes it possible that the present situation of the "political stalemate" may continue for years to come. But the "organic work," the activity at the lowest levels of the hierarchy of societal life, in the economy, in the local communities is vital for the Poles.

"We would all get to work if but a minimum of indispensable preconditions were to be created." But the gap between the authorities and society is great. "Here not only the memories of the deadly insult to a raped nation are at work. The rejection of any cooperation has been caused also by the fact that society has been given not even a minimum of chances for a positive function in those sectors that could be politically neutral." The rebirth of the Polish economy, according to the writer, needs talent and creativity -- not subordination and passivity. "The only reserves which the economy has today are manpower and initiative... The Poles, however, are satisfied, like mountain plants, with a piece of land and a somewhat favorable climate to take root again and to grow."

GENERAL BEIM SEES MARTIAL LAW AS 'TRANSITIONAL'

LD101000 Warsaw PAP in English 0728 GMT 10 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 10 July -- In an interview for the RZECZPOSPOLITA daily, the Citizens' Militia commander-in-chief, Gen Jozef Beim, said, among other things:

"We have never considered martial law to be a magic cure for solving all kinds of problems influencing the state of order and security (in Poland). The extraordinary measures taken after December 13, 1981 aimed to liquidate extraordinary threats which had been mounting before that date. The goal was attained.

"If now the state of crime starts shaping on the level similar to periods from before the August 1980 crisis and the detectability of crimes is rising from month to month, this can also be treated as a sign of normalization.

"I would like to stress with all strength that (?I) come out in favour of the far-reaching easing of martial law restrictions, but this must be accompanied by guarantees ensuring the conditions of peaceful life and respect for the norms of law and (?time) political system. Martial law should be viewed as a transitional period making it possible to effectively fight crisis phenomena in the political and economic and social areas and thus achieve normalization. This should be the concern of the authorities and the citizens alike.

"I think just the stabilization of the situation in our country, the progressing democratization of public life, and the resultant cooperation of the bodies of authority with society, based on honesty and confidence, are an indispensable condition for effectively counter-acting and fighting all kinds of threats for the state and citizens," Gen Jozef Beim said.

TV REPORTS ARREST OF SOLIDARITY RADIO STAFF

LD112128 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 11 July -- In a 10-minute report on Radio Solidarnosc staff arrest, the Polish television tonight said so far 7 people were arrested in connection with the illegal broadcasts. Beamed in a time slot between the main evening news programme and the World Cup final, the report said the transmitters which had been used to broadcast radio Solidarnosc tape-recorded programmes were planted in various auxiliary premises on the top floors of high-rise apartment blocks in ten different points in the capital.

REPORTAGE ON CHURCH LEADERSHIP VISIT TO VATICAN

Macharski Returns to Warsaw

LD101628 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Today Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, the metropolitan of Krakow, ended his week-long visit to Rome. The deputy chairman of the conference of the Polish Episcopate and Bishop of Tarnow Jerzy Ablewicz flew to Warsaw. Both churchmen were seen off at the airport in Rome by Jerzy Kuberski, minister plenipotentiary and head of the group for permanent working contacts between the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Holy See.

Vatican Radio Interviews Glemp

LD101506 Vatican City in English to Central and West Europe 1345 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] This year marks the 600th anniversary of the sanctuary of the Virgin of Jasna Gora in Poland, the famous Marian sanctuary which is inseparable from the history of Poland, and which constitutes the ideal focal point of Polish Christianity. During an interview with Vatican Radio, the primate of Poland, Monsignor Jozef Glemp, archbishop of Warsaw, who is currently visiting Rome, has spoken of some of the motivations which have for centuries inspired the Marian celebrations at Jasna Gora.

He said that the Polish people have now formed the habit of holding major celebrations at Jasna Gora. Precedents for this are not lacking: for instance, the celebrations 300 years ago to mark the victory over the Swedish forces which had occupied Poland, or the recent celebrations marking the millenium of the advent of Christianity in the country. With the same enthusiasm we wish, Monsignor Glemp said, to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the presence of the miraculous image of the virgin Mary at Jasna Gora. The Polish primate pointed out that a 6-year [word indistinct] program had been carried out in preparation for this jubilee. [Words indistinct], he said, that the importance of the celebrations of Jasna Gora should be emphasized, because we are conscious, as with the whole of our people, that the presence of Our Lady of Jasna Gora among us has ensured us of her protection during the most difficult periods of our history.

Asked if the Jasna Gora celebrations would involve any novelty, Monsignor Glemp answered in the affirmative, stressing that perhaps these novelties have not been sufficiently underlined. Especially, he said [word indistinct] prayer, to Mary who intercedes, who leads us to Jesus. While the Gospel contents remain almost invariably the same, the circumstances and the motivations which inspire these prayers are different. We will know, Monsignor Glemp said, the situation currently being [word indistinct] by our country. We strongly hope in the intervention of the virgin, that she may enable our people to live in peace and overcome the present complex situation. Mary, who has always assisted our people in other difficult situations, [words indistinct] new situation which may help us to overcome the present crisis.

Asked about another important celebration affecting Poland, the forthcoming canonization of the Blessed Maksymilian Kolbe, Monsignor Glemp said: I believe that the holy father, when he comes to Jasna Gora, will not fail in his prayers and discourses to honor Maksymilian Kolbe as a martyr of the faith, of charity, and of Marian devotion, grasping the occasion presented by the 600th anniversary to do so.

Asked finally about the deepest aspirations of the Polish people, the primate of Poland said that the first and foremost desire of the Polish people at the present time is the repeal of martial law. The nation, he said, wishes to remain united, to work in peace, to create (?better) living conditions for everyone without prejudices and without internment camps. What everyone hopes for is that our lady may intercede to fulfill this desire of the whole nation.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC REFORM

LD092258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The government is aware of the shortcomings of the economic reform, of the need for the present changes, of the need for an analysis of the conditions in which enterprises function, and of drawing specific conclusions from the analysis, said Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary for economic reform. He was addressing a meeting in Krakow in which the chairman of voivodship people's councils and voivodas from 25 voivodships in central and southern Poland took part. Participants in the session spoke about the bill on people's councils and local self-management, which is being prepared. They said the draft of this document fails to clearly define the competence and the sphere of responsibility of basic organs of state administration at the local level.

RADIO VIEWS MEASURES TO AID LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

LD112348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] The difficulties of everyday life caused by the economic crisis have particularly affected large families with low incomes. The government has undertaken many specific measures and adopted various decisions to help these families. The Government Press Office has announced the list of the major steps taken in this direction.

Within the framework of the rationing system special priorities have been established: increased allocations of goods for young mothers, children and young people; paid leave granted for the purpose of bringing up children has been increased to 3 years during which time the child is eligible for an allowance, the amount of which depends on the monthly income of a single family member; mothers bringing up children on their own are entitled to an allowance twice the amount of the basic rate. In the case of a child with prolonged illness, disability or retarded mental development, the child-rearing leave may be extended for another 3 years and the allowance may also be paid over this period. Allowances for children brought up by foster parents have also been raised.

Taking into account the increase in the cost of charges at vacation homes and camps, which exceed the financial abilities of many of the poorest families, the Council of Ministers made it possible to increase the amount of subsidies from the social funds of enterprises. These funds will make it possible to give vacations to about 1.5 million children and youth whose parents' income averages Z2,000. State financial aid will also be used to organize vacations for children and youth through the resources of educational bodies, youth associations and public organizations, as has been done in the past. In all, organized vacation facilities will be provided for more than 2.6 million children.

In view of the increase in the prices of school textbooks, the government has decided to allocate funds from the budget for the purchase of textbooks by schools and educational establishments outside the school system. Pupils in the first, second and fifth forms will receive text books from schools without cost.

The pupils of the remaining classes will have to buy their books, however it is envisaged that some form of a grant will be made available to pupils from very poor families and to those with many children to aid them in purchasing school books.

The rise in the prices of many industrial items caused by the new method to calculate the cost of products has placed young married couples in a particularly difficult situation. The Council of Ministers has defined new guidelines for the granting of credit for newly married couples. Low interest bank credits will be available up to Z150,000 with a repayment period of 5 years.

On 1 January this year the second phase of the family benefits reform came into force. Recently the government announced further actions aimed at protecting family incomes and alleviating the consequences of the increase in the cost of living for persons and families in the most difficult economic circumstances. For the moment these are preliminary proposals which may be subject to (?change). The final decisions should be made public at the end of July. In September or October old age and other pensioners who draw the lowest benefits should receive in the form of a supplement about Z3,000. At the same time benefit payments for families with incomes not exceeding Z3,500 a month per person will be paid out. These families will receive a sum of between Z2,000 and Z3,000 per person.

As early as August there should be an increase in the lowest wages. The minimum wage, including compensation, will amount to between Z5,000 and Z5,400. The resources for social aid are being increased by about Z5 billion. All these benefits will be financed by revenues acquired through the increases in the prices of alcohol, tea and coffee.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FARM MACHINERY PLANS

LD091536 Warsaw PAP in English 1438 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 9 July -- In an interview devoted to the tasks facing industry in the implementation of the programme of development of agriculture and food economy in Poland, Deputy Minister of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry Eugeniusz Szatkowski told a PAP reporter:

"In keeping with the operational programme, in 1982 farming should obtain technical equipment worth 35,000 million zlotys and spare parts worth 25,500 millions. In the first five months of the present year, the industry supplied to agriculture 16,200 million zlotys worth of machinery, fulfilling in 95.3 percent the planned tasks for the first half of 1982. These deliveries are by 13 per cent higher than those of the analogous period of 1981.

"In effect of the reorientation of production and successful efforts to win new manufacturers the supplies of many basic machines for the countryside have improved tangibly.

"In the present year some 330 enterprises are engaged in the production of farming equipment which means that about 240 new manufacturers have joined the business recently.

"Participating in the implementation of the programme of development of agriculture and food economy the industry intends to ensure to the agriculture deliveries of machinery owing to which the value of technical equipment used per every hectare of arable land will grow from the present 16,000 zlotys to 30,000 zlotys.

"In the years 1982-85, the agriculture should obtain farming equipment worth 210,000 million zlotys. In the next quinquennium the value of deliveries will amount to 250,000 million zlotys and the average annual supplies will exceed 50 million zlotys," Vice-Minister Szatkowski continued.

"The share of machinery destined for private farmers in the overall supplies is going to increase from the present 60 per cent to 80 per cent. It is envisaged that the value of technical equipment per one hectare will amount to 40,000 zlotys in the socialized sector of farming and to 30,000 zlotys in private farms.

"Up to 1985 priority shall be given to the production of cultivating machinery, fertilizing and plant protection equipment, sowing and harvesting machinery and fodder conservation equipment.

"Preferences for investment outlays in food economy in the years 1982-85 will help harmonize the development of branches and plants manufacturing ready-made products and components.

"We expect that in the period under discussion there will exist much more favourable conditions for the expansion of production for agriculture also as far as supplies of raw and intermediate materials are concerned.

"It should be stressed that in accordance with the principles of reform economic instruments will be playing a role in gearing the production of industrial plants," Vice-Minister Szatkowski said.

DELEGATE ARGUES AT UN AGAINST WESTERN PROPAGANDA

LD101518 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] New York 10 July -- The session of the U.N. General Assembly's Committee on Information which ended in New York approved the final document including elements of the speech delivered by Poland's representative on a better circulation of information in the world, on harmfulness of abusing information for purposes contrary to detente and international law and on dangers created by radio aggression for relations between states.

The last stage of the committee's work was disturbed by speeches delivered by representatives of France, Great Britain, the U.S. and the Federal Republic of Germany. Representatives of those states ignored the essential content of the Polish delegation's working paper on propaganda campaign carried out against Poland by Western radio stations. Making no effort to answer the charges included in the Polish paper, the Western delegations found that the paper was an attack against free circulation of information and rejected the accusations of the Polish Government against Western radio stations concerning their interference into Poland's internal affairs.

The Polish delegation firmly opposed the taking up of Poland's internal affairs on the U.N. forum. It stated that those affairs came within the powers of the Polish authorities and that they would be solved by Poles themselves. The Polish delegation considered speeches delivered by representatives of the U.S., Great Britain, France and the Federal Republic of Germany to be a successive attempt to interfere into Poland's internal affairs and pointed to the using of technical superiority in mass media by Western countries to influence developments in Poland.

The Soviet delegation fully supported the stand of the Polish delegation, stressing the danger for relations between nations and states created by ideological subversion and inciting hatred.

Many delegations came out against using mass media to interfere into internal affairs of other states. It was pointed out that the news service transmitted by the biggest Western agencies and radio stations was clearly selective and frequently ignored developments and situations which were inconvenient or compromising for the West.

The Israeli aggression in the Mideast and the massacre of the civilian population in Lebanon, racism in the Republic of South Africa and the majority of the U.N. resolutions condemning the acts of aggression, colonialism and racism as well as the bulk of resolutions on the economic exploitation of the Third World countries by the western capital -- were mentioned as examples of topics to which the conspiracy of silence applied in Western mass media.

CSSR SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD081926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] A Czechoslovak Socialist Party delegation led by its chairman, Buhoslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly has completed a 3-day visit to Poland. This is what the chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party said in a farewell statement on Polish radio:

[Begin Kucera recording in Czech fading into superimposed Polish translation] the aim of our visit was to extend and further develop the traditional cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and the Polish Democratic Party. This objective has been successfully attained. Our visit ended with the conclusion of an agreement on cooperation between publications and editorial offices, and on exchanges between activists of our two parties. This will serve the expansion of cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Polish People's Republic. [end recording]

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI GREET MONGOLIAN LEADERS

LD092250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski have sent warm greetings and best wishes to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural, and to Council of Ministers Chairman Jambyn Batmonh on the 61st anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia.

SCINTEIA ADVOCATES NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IN BALKANS

AU002055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 9 Jul 82

["The Balkans - a Zone of Peace and Good Neighbourhood" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/7/1982 -- The transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and good neighbourhood, free of nuclear arms and foreign military bases - correlated with other zones in Europe where sustained efforts are made for the creation of denuclearized regions - would be a significant contribution to security on the continent, would bear positively on the international political climate as a whole - SCINTEIA of July 9 shows in a commentary on this matter, which makes a retrospect of the foreign policy Romania promoted in the 17 years which passed since the Ninth RCP Congress. The newspaper points out that the denuclearization of large areas would go down as an important progress in attaining the desideratum for general disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in particular.

Showing that, by their concerted efforts, to which Romania has made an important contribution, the Balkan countries proved that in this region, considered at a given moment Europe's "powder barrel," a productive mutually advantageous collaboration surpassing the stage of a simple coexistence is fully possible, the newspaper considers that this way of approaching that question gets special importance because real steps towards the achievement of the abolition of military blocs can be made only by expanding cooperation among the states in the region in most various domains and by measures on the line of military disengagement and disarmament, by eliminating nuclear arms in the first place.

Romania, SCINTEIA goes on, conceives the denuclearization of the Balkans as well as of other areas as an inseparable part of the struggle for removing the nuclear danger in Europe and in the world. The successive expansion of such zones leads to a process able to free ever larger areas of the planet, regions and even continents from the threat of nuclear catastrophe, giving to the respective peoples the guarantee of a peaceful life. As far as the European Continent is concerned, the achievement of denuclearized zones in the Balkans, central and northern Europe would remove the danger of using nuclear weapons from a great part of this vast region of the world where from the two world wars started, would consolidate the climate of confidence-building and cooperation in full concordance with the aspirations of the peoples in the respective geographic area and throughout the world. The creation of denuclearized zones, the newspaper emphasizes, imposes as an essential condition the commitment of the atomic weapons possessing states not to use under any circumstances such weapons against the countries which adhere to agreements or arrangements concerning the achievement of denuclearized zones.

In conclusion SCINTEIA says that the objective of building denuclearized zones in general and of transforming the Balkans into a region free of nuclear weapons especially, has been sustained ever broader of late. The commentary highlights the reverberation Romania's proposal enjoys of convening a top-level meeting of the Balkan countries in which the question of building a denuclearized zone in that region would hold an important place. Under the current international circumstances - SCINTEIA concludes - it is necessary that the Balkan countries, their leaders meet and establish together the way of action in the interests of their peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

Received by Ceausescu

AU091940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/7/1982 -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie, foreign minister of Malaysia, now on a Romanian visit, at Neptun resort, on Friday. Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei participated. Attending was Ahmad Faiz Hamid, Malaysia's ambassador to Romania.

In behalf of Malaysia's sovereign and of the Malaysian prime minister the guest conveyed sincere wishes of good health and personal happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu, of prosperity to the Romanian people. Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed a friendly salute and best wishes to the leaders of Malaysia and wishes of welfare and happiness to the people of Malaysia. During the interview the sides highlighted the ascending course of the relations between Romania and Malaysia on political, economic and other planes of mutual interest. At the same time they expressed their joint interest in expanding and diversifying these relations, particularly in the economic field.

The sides also tackled problems of the international life, stress falling on the fact that the present special tension existing worldwide required an intensification of the efforts made by all the states, the developing countries, the nonaligned states for resuming the policy of detente, peace and collaboration, respect for the national independence of all peoples. The sides also highlighted the need for firm measures to be taken for finding political, negotiated solutions to the states of tension and conflict in various zones of the world, for the observance of each people's right to develop freely self-dependently, to be master of its destiny. Both sides considered the fundamental problem of our times to be the halting of the arms race, the passage to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place. The sides highlighted the importance of efforts being intensified for liquidating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order enabling the rapid progress of all states, of the lagging ones in particular.

The sides highlighted the importance of ways to be found so that developing countries may strengthen their solidarity and collaboration in order to ensure the liquidation of underdevelopment, the setting in of a new world economic order, the setting of equitable prices, the solutioning, with joint effort, of certain technological problems and the training of cadres, the capitalization of the technical and scientific potential, the capitalization of the raw materials and energy potential at their hand, to the interest of economic and social progress. The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Signs Protocol After Talks

AU101330 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/7/1982 -- The second session of the Joint Romanian-Malaysian Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on July 10. The two delegations led by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and by his Malaysian counterpart, Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie, analysed the stage of the economic relations between Romania and Malaysia, and identified new possibilities of intensifying commercial exchanges and economic cooperation on mutually advantageous terms in domains of joint interest. At the end of the proceedings, the co-chairmen of the commission signed the session's protocol.

Departs on 10 July

AU101331 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1142 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 10/7/1982 -- The minister of foreign affairs of Malaysia, Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie, concluded his official visit to Romania on July 10. The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and by other officials.

POPESCU MEETS ECUADOREAN CP OFFICIAL 7 JULY

AU071849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/7/1982 -- On July 7 Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, met Efrain Alvarez, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador, who is visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion the sides informed mutually of the present activity and preoccupations of the RCP and of the Communist Party of Ecuador, expressed the wish to further develop and deepen the good relations and the solidarity between the two parties in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, to the interest of the Romanian people and of the Ecuadorean people, of peace, security, national independence, of progress and international collaboration. The sides tackled certain aspects of the international life. The talks passed in a comradely atmosphere.

EFFORTS TO DEVELOP ENERGY BASE REPORTED

Coal Production Increases Set

AU081827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/7/1982 -- After the highly successful "Action 7,000" in which working people from various parts of the country, operating adequate equipment, dislodged millions of cubic metres of sterile [mine waste] in the Gorj coal field discovering considerable coal reserves, other actions of worker mutual assistance will be added to the broad worker initiatives following the resolution of the CC of the RCP on the implementation of the programme of energy production in the 1981-1985 five-year plan period and the development of the country's energy base until 1990. Detachments of workers, foremen and experts from other enterprises all over the country joined the miners in the main coal field of the country in their efforts to open deposits and extract coal.

The "Cimpu Lui Neag - Pitcoal" action in the Jiu Valley involves 380 people from 11 economic units in Hunedoara. In the first six months of the year an additional amount of 57,000 tons of pitcoal was extracted and 137,000 cu.m. of sterile were additionally excavated through the concerted efforts of the miners in the above-mentioned field and of the collectivities come to help them, which means that 30,000 tons of coal were discovered above plan provisions. The workers in the Vilcea County involved in the "Lignite '82-Berbesti-Alunu" action contribute to the creation of a working front in the Horez coal enterprise where 100,000 tons of lignite will be exploited. Romania, which is determined to ensure her energy self-sufficiency, relies heavily on coal. According to the programmes in force, coal production is to grow in the 1981-1985 interval by 9 percent annually, standing at 87 million tons of coal by the end of this period. Until 1985, 50 percent or so of the energy production will be turned out, in thermo-electric stations fuelled on coal and oil shales, and the production of iron-and-steel coke will double.

Oil, Gas Production Programs

AU092115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 9 Jul 82

["Romania: "Programmes for Enhancing Crude and Gas Production" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/7/1982 -- The two programmes concerning the growth of the crude and gas production, in excess of the five-year plan, have been adopted at a time when the international economic situation is further marked by a grave oil and energy crisis, stated Victor Murea, Romanian deputy minister of oil, in an interview published by SCINTEIA on July 9, commenting on the programmes recently adopted by the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP. The implementation of these programmes, the Romanian official added, is meant to contribute to the implementation of the strategic target set by the 12th Congress of the RCP: Romania's self sufficiency in point of energy and fuels by the end of the present decade.

Romania's crude extraction amounted to 11.5 million tons in 1980 and to 11.6 million tons last year. The five-year plan stipulates for this year and for the years to come until 1985, as many as 12.5 million tons of crude to be extracted annually. A deep analysis of all crude structures and deposits, of the potentials of wells as well as of the technologies and solutions meant to lead to an enhancement of the oil recovery from deposits, the quoted interlocutor goes on, has brought to the fore possibilities to enhance constantly the crude production over the 1982-1985 period.

Thus the 15 million ton crude production to be extracted in 1985 is by 28 percent higher than the figure included in the plan now in force. The programme for extra enhancement of the crude production stipulates, among other things, a concentration of drilling in the zones of top interest and at great depth, where over the 1982-1984 period there will be drilled as many as 500 wells, production amounting to a total average 10,000 ton per day. Most of these operations make complete the geological research carried out in recent years to result in finding new oil reserves, both at usual depths and at great depths.

As a consequence of a better index of well utilization -- by three per cent this year -- there will result an extra production worth 70,000 tons of crude. At the same time, by the end of the year there will be commissioned 242 nonproductive wells that need complex capital repair. The methods of enhancing the recovery factor, to be applied to 150 deposits, will end up in raising it from the present 32 per cent to some 40 percent by the end of the quinquennium.

A most important stipulation of the plan for an extra increase of the crude extraction over the present quinquennium refers to a continuation of the research and drill operations on the Romanian continental shelf of the Black Sea and to starting the capitalization of the Black Sea crude. As concerns the programme for extra growth of the gas production -- by nearly 10 billion cu.m. over the present quinquennium -- this level will be attained to a great extent by means of enhancing the production of associated gas.

STATE COUNCIL DECREE CUTS CLOTHING PRICES

AU091900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 9 Jul 82

["Communique on Price Cuts" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/7/1982 -- According to provisions of a State Council decree, price cuts will be made in the third quarter of 1982 with some readymades (suits, coats, trousers, dresses and other items for women, men and children), knitwear (sweaters, dresses, trousers for grown-ups and children), some sorts of footwear out of substitutes, as well as other industrial goods, to total value of 870 million lei. The price cuts with these products amount to over 240 million lei, which add to the cuts operated in the second quarter of 1982 totalling 270 million lei. Thanks to these price cuts, the population will save a total sum of 510 million lei on purchasing goods.

BILL ON PUBLIC ORDER, UPKEEP RELEASED FOR DEBATE

AU101337 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 10/7/1982 -- A bill of the obligations and responsibilities of people's councils, of socialist units and citizens for a proper administration, upkeep and cleaning of all urban and rural localities, for the maintenance of public order and discipline was released in Romania and submitted for public debate. Through its provisions, this normative act is apt to contribute to further improving the activities of the people's councils -- the most democratic form of masses' participation in managing all administrative-territorial units and in running state affairs -- to enhancing their role and responsibilities on the basis of the principles of self-management and economic-financial self-administration in ensuring a proper husbanding of communes, towns and municipalities, in highly efficiently using the available material and financial means, in stimulating and carrying into effect civic initiatives.

According to the bill, the people's councils are responsible for the management, control and coordination of all activities for husbanding and embellishing localities, for maintaining order and discipline, being in duty bound to ensure, with the support of deputies, standing commissions and civic committees, the broad participation of all inhabitants in debating and making decisions concerning the self-administration of localities, in implementing the measures for their development, embellishment and modernization. The bill is to be submitted then to the Grand National Assembly for approval.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ENDORSES NONALIGNED PROGRAM

LD091830 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG) -- The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly of Yugoslavia today, Friday, upheld Yugoslavia's preparations for the seventh summit of the nonaligned countries, due in Baghdad in September.

It was stressed that Yugoslavia will continue giving its full contribution to the realisation of the authentic aims of nonalignment in the struggle for peace, security, independence and equitable development in the world.

Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Ignac Golob to the general agitation caused by the power and fait accompli policy, in the face of which all nonaligned countries must heighten responsibility for the success of the forthcoming summit.

In this regard, the foreign policy committee pointed out the need for halting the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The committee also pointed to the dangers stemming from Israel's latest aggression against Lebanon, its policy of genocide against the Palestinian people and attempt to destroy the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

BORBA CONTRASTS U.S., W. EUROPE PIPELINE STANCES

LD101258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1103 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG) -- Western Europe's strong opposition to the U.S. decision to boycott the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline can contribute to general detente, the Yugoslav Daily BORBA notes today, Saturday.

BORBA says that Reagan's decision to ban exports of U.S. technology for the Siberian pipeline has been interpreted as further pressure on Moscow in anticipation of the Reagan-Brezhnev talks on strategic arms.

The economic move, writes BORBA, is thus carried onto the political field undermining the anyway frail relations between Moscow and Washington. The pipeline, hence, can become a bridge of confidence, which has been impaired, the more so since the U.S. allies are not willing to let Washington meddle into their contractual obligations and disturb their economic plans.

Moscow, itself, sees no reason for any particular comments on its part in view of the European states' wish to actively participate in the deal which may solve their energy crisis, BORBA assesses.

Faced with a fuel shortage and general unemployment, West European businessmen readily calculated the possible benefits from the 40-billion-dollar project. At least 100,000 people would get jobs in the next few years thanks to the Siberian gas pipeline.

RALLY, COMMENT DENOUNCE 'ISRAELI AGGRESSION'

30,000 Gather in Belgrade

LD092204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG) -- A mass rally of solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people was held in the Belgrade Marx and Engels Square here this evening (Friday). The rally organized by Yugoslavia's youth organizations was attended by over 30,000 youths, working people and Belgraders.

The rally was addressed by Col Gen Dusan Korac, a national hero of Yugoslavia, and by Naphan, the PLO representative in Belgrade.

Referring to the just struggle of the people of Palestine, National Hero Dusan Korac emphasized that Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities had so far and would in the future offer their full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

"We, the Yugoslavs, hold in high esteem freedom we ourselves won in blood. Our freedom is a part of the freedom of other peoples. This is why all of us are voicing the most forceful demand that aggression on the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine be immediately and unconditionally stopped and that the creation of free and independent state of Palestine be made possible," he said.

Mohammad Naphan, the PLO representative in Belgrade, voiced gratitude to Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities for the support they had so far offered unselfishly, and also at the hard moments for the Palestinians now. This evening's rally, too, is a proof of you the Yugoslavs, remaining consistent to the policy you conducted together with the great leader of the Yugoslav peoples, Tito, he said.

"Death to Fascism, Freedom to People" was the motto of the rally. As an expression of solidarity with the people of Palestine, Belgrade youths and citizens during the day donated blood for the affected in Lebanon.

At the end of this evening's rally, often interrupted by chanting "Tito party" and "free Palestine," a letter was read sent by the youth and citizens of Belgrade to the people of Palestine, its fighters, and youths, the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the people and the progressive forces in Lebanon as well as to all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world.

Sundic on Soviet Inaction

AU101800 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev's appeal to the United States to do everything possible to end the bloodshed in Lebanon means, in fact, that the Soviet Union is unable to do anything more than this act. This had also been known beforehand, and anyone who expected something else was mistaken. And it is obvious that there were delusions, primarily on the part of some Arab countries. However, as for the other side, everything was clear in advance. This applies both to Israel, which had waited for the most favorable opportunity to settle accounts with the Palestinians, and the United States, upon which Israel has relied from the beginning of its latest adventure.

Israel has assessed better than anyone else the weakness of the Arabs and the false hopes of the Palestinians that Begin's government would not dare to send its troops to Beirut. For all practical purposes, the Palestinians have also been left without the support of the most radical countries from the so-called rejection front. What is even more tragic, none of the Arab countries has taken any action -- diplomatic or economic -- to the benefit of the Palestinians.

One gets the impression that the nonaligned coordination bureau has also reacted late, and the question is whether the extraordinary meeting of the bureau on a ministerial level would have been arranged had not Yasir 'Arafat appealed for such a meeting. During the next 5 days, the period before the bureau is supposed to meet in Nicosia, Israel will have sufficient time, with American support, to make the situation for the Palestinians even more difficult.

The Palestinian people's tragedy has demonstrated the great importance of the action capability of the Nonaligned Movement in situations when such action is most needed. This certainly does not mean that the nonaligned coordination bureau, when it meets in Nicosia on 15 July will not have anything to discuss. On the contrary, a great problem is involved on which clear positions must be taken and urgent measures proposed, so that a revolution and a people can be saved from destruction. The nonaligned countries are the only ones that can do this and from which the Palestinians can expect something.

The Palestinian drama should show people once and for all the skill with which aggressive forces take advantage of the delusion that somebody else can be the guardian of anyone's independence and freedom. In this specific case, the Palestinians obtained the least support from those from whom they expected it the most. This is so primarily because a conviction had prevailed on the part of the closest allies of the Palestinians that some third country, specifically the Soviet Union, would be prepared to embark on an open confrontation with the United States, even in the event that the Arab countries themselves were not prepared to do this.

Of course, the Soviet Union cannot take such a risk. Brezhnev's message to Reagan has confirmed this, because the United States is the only country which can restrain Israel's aggression. If the United States does not do this, this will be proof that the United States is prepared to reconcile itself in advance to the fact that the price of the Palestinian drama should be paid by someone else, somebody outside the U.S. sphere of influence.

However, as far as the Nonaligned Movement is concerned, it should also draw the corresponding lessons that no intervention is acceptable either within the movement or anywhere else. In order that they could with clear conscience condemn interventions carried out by the blocs, the nonaligned countries should themselves renounce such intervention, because for the victims of aggression it is all the same under which pretext a country embarks on conquering a foreign territory. Regretably, certain nonaligned countries have not yet grasped this to this day, and this has constantly revenged itself on them.

LCY PRESIDUM DISCUSSES TASKS, SETS PLENUM DATE

AU091043 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee last night discussed the most topical tasks in implementing the decisions and positions of the 12th LCY Congress and programing the work and actions of the Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The Presidium decided that the next session of the Central Committee will be held by the end of July. The session will discuss the tasks, obligations and responsibility of the Central Committee in implementing the 12th LCY Congress decisions.

FEC SENDS ECONOMIC REPORT TO ASSEMBLY

AU102107 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Djoko Kesic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 5 July -- The Committee for Market and Prices of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces held a session today chaired by Dusan Ilijevic. It discussed a report of the Federal Executive Council on implementing the Yugoslav social plan for the 1981-1985 period in 1981 and 1982 and on possibilities for implementing the plan in 1983.

Speaking about the implementation of the social plan, Spasoje Medenica, member of the Federal Executive Council, said that this year the nominal increase in exports was 8 percent, and to the convertible currency area 10 percent, as compared with the same period of last year. Imports were reduced 13 percent, and from the convertible currency area 12 percent. In June, prices increased 2.6 percent as compared with May this year, and this increase resulted in an increase in the cost of living of 1.9 percent. In the first half of this year, retail prices increased 27.6 percent and the cost of living 29.2 percent as compared with the same period of last year. During the same period the general and common spending increased over 30 percent and investments 28 percent, while the stocks of finished products were reduced by 5 percent and the stocks of raw materials by 9.3 percent.

Medenica then spoke about the need to reduce the general and common spending to a realistic level. He said that the income of the interest communities increased 30 percent, against a planned increase of 17 percent.

Some 60 percent of investments are still based on bank guarantees, that is, they are based on fictitious or some future income. Some 14 percent of investments are financed by foreign loans, although it was planned that this share by only 7 percent.

In the first half of this year, personal incomes increased 40 percent, while overall income increased 26 percent. According to the Federal Executive Council, this difference must be leveled by the end of September. Liquidity toward foreign countries must remain a priority task, Medenica said.

Anton Polajner, president of the Federal Community for Prices, said that prices increased 14.6 percent by the end of June, and this means that they nearly reached the limit for this year of 15 percent. It is expected that prices will further increase in the second half of this year.

FEC REPORTS REGIONAL ECONOMIC AUTARKY INCREASING

AU091548 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jul 82 p 4

[Djoko Kesic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, July -- Has the grave economic situation really come as a surprise, as it has been "assessed" by various sides in recent months, or has it come as a logical consequence of everything done in the past 10 years? Even the most superficial analyst of our economic policy would hardly agree that such a dilemma exists. If we look merely at the papers and articles published in newspapers and journals in the past few years, in which well-known economists have been warning that the short-sighted planning and particularly the closing of republican and provincial borders will cost us dearly, we arrive at the incontrovertible conclusion that the "complex economic situation" (a euphemism that politicians are wont to use) was inevitable.

Own Fiefs

The sense and the truth of meaning of this subhead are demonstrated beyond any doubt by an analysis prepared by the Federal Executive Council, which will be discussed shortly by the delegates in the SFRY Assembly. On the basis of the data available, the Federal Executive Council prepared a very thorough analysis of the trade in goods and services among our republics and provinces in the past 10 years, and it shows an alarming and ruinous practice.

The analysis shows that some republics and provinces frequently produce much larger amounts of some goods than needed for their consumption capacities, and yet these goods very rarely cross the borders of all the republics. In the past 10 years, Bosnia-Herzegovina reduced the purchases of goods and services in other republics and provinces by 11 percent, Montenegro by 22 percent, Croatia reduced them from 27.4 to 18.5 percent, Macedonia from 36.2 to 21.9 percent, Slovenia from 23.9 to 20.2, Serbia from 32.6 to 20.4, Kosovo from 53.7 to 44.4 and Vojvodina from 38 to 26.3 percent. It is difficult to find the proper commentary and the words to do justice to this situation. The figures are the best commentary themselves.

Here are some data on how much the republics and provinces deliver goods and services beyond their borders to other federal units. Bosnia-Herzegovina delivered, on the average, 28.9 percent of its total production of goods and services to other republics and provinces, Montenegro 28.1 percent, Croatia 27.7 percent, Slovenia 36.5 percent, Serbia 30.8 percent, Kosovo 37.1 percent and Vojvodina 34.7 percent.

How To Fight the Old Practice

It would be indeed pointless to compare and to prove which republic or province is more closed or less closed in comparison with the others. There is unfortunately no great difference in their practices. In comparison with the data of 10 years ago, the analysis shows that the trade of goods and services among our republics and provinces was reduced by 10 percent. In other words, from 1972 until the present day, the economic unity of the republics and provinces has been threatened intentionally and constantly, and increasingly from year to year. Therefore one wonders at the statement that the grave economic situation arose suddenly. As has been shown innumerable times, the closing of republican and provincial borders, along with poor planning and megalomaniac planning, has been our practice for years, and it has without any doubt weakened our economic power.

KOSOVO 'MARXIST-LENINIST' SEPARATISTS ON TRIAL

19 Tried in Pristina

LD091722 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pristina, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- The trial of a nationalist and irredentist organization which called itself "Marxists and Leninists of Kosovo" has begun before a panel of five judges of the district court in Pristina, presided over by Judge Isak Nisevci.

The 19 people on trial, mainly educational workers, are charged with committing criminal acts over a period of years against the SFRY's social order and with forming a conspiracy aimed at overthrowing the rule of the working class and the working people, destroying brotherhood and unity and disturbing the equality of our nations and nationalities, undermining the constitutionally established economic system and, ultimately, changing Yugoslavia's federal order.

The group consists of: Hidajet Hiseni, born 1954, journalist; Jakup Krasnici, born 1951, professor of history; Gani Sulja, born 1952, teacher; [name indistinct] born 1954, lecturer; Berat Ljuza, born 1953, journalist; Serafedin Berisa, born 1954, worker; Ismailj Sulja, born 1961, student; Jahir Hajrizi, born 1958, worker; Secir Zenelji, born 1947, professor; Fehmi Pljakici, born 1959, student; Azem Sulja, born 1951, lecturer; Dzevded Sulja, born 1951, lecturer; Fatmir Krasnici, born 1951, professor; Ferid Calaku, born 1956, technician; Husni Hoti, born 1950, technician; Kadri Ljuza, born 1962, student; Mustafa Ademi, born 1952, worker in the Secretariat for Internal Affairs; Jasar Alaijaj [words indistinct].

On the first day of the [word indistinct] hearing, all the members of this hostile group appeared in court, including Hidajet Hiseni, the main defendant. The indictment was read, according to which Hidajet Hiseni, a former RILINDJA journalist, is accused of the most serious charges. According to the indictment, which consists of more than 70 closely-typed pages, 28-year old Hidajet Hiseni [words indistinct] as a student is charged with having formed a hostile organization for the perpetration of criminal acts, which were carried out, with the eventual aim of separating the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and parts of the Socialist Republics of Macedonia and Montenegro inhabited by Albanians from Yugoslavia and annexing them to Albania.

Hidajet Hiseni began his hostile activity as early as 1973, together with Dzafet Satrijemi and two people who are currently on trial, Gani Sulja and Mehmet Hajrizi. At first he composed poems of hostile content and published them under a pseudonym in the illegal newspaper organ REVOLUCIONARNE GRUPE. The titles of some of the texts are sufficient illustration of the nationalistic and irredentist content, for example, "Kosovo Under Tito's Regime", "Efforts of Yugoslav Reactionaries Aimed at the Degradation of Young People in Kosovo", "National Unification..." [TANJUG ellipsis]

In 1974 Satrijemi and Osmani were imprisoned and tried. Hadajet Hiseni continued his hostile activity according to the program of the "Group of Revolutionaries," as they called themselves. Together with Gani Sulja, Mehmet Hajrizi and Kadri Zeka, former radio Pristina journalist (who later fled abroad and worked in hostile emigre groups), as well as several others, he prepared and gathered material and printed and distributed leaflets of a hostile nature. In 1975 members of the group were supplied with material of a hostile nature from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, various works of Enver Hoxha, congress material of the Albanian Workers' Party, a history of the Albanian Workers' Party, brochures and newspapers... [TANJUG ellipsis] They also received two walkie-talkies, a photo-copying machine and a typewriter. Meanwhile, they were trying to recruit new members.

In September 1976 this group of "revolutionaries" changed its name to "Marxists and Leninists of Kosovo" and each member took a pseudonym. At the end of the same year the group formed a "management committee," consisting of Hidajet Hiseni, Mehmet Hajrizi, Kadri Zeka, Gani Sulja and Serafedin Berisa, which was to form new cells, run the illegal organization and print and write propaganda material. At the start of 1978 they formed an executive committee of which several of the accused were members: They were mainly involved in hostile activity. When Zeka emigrated to Switzerland, Hidajet Hiseni went underground and together with Mehmet Hajrizi and Gani Sulja prepared and duplicated material on the anniversary of the Prizren League. They distributed their leaflets in the streets of Pristina in June of that year.

In October 1979, directly after Tito's visit to Kosovo, these self-styled "Marxists and Leninists" wrote, duplicated and distributed 1,000 copies of pamphlets which insulted the highest leaders of our country, LCY policy and Comrade Tito himself. The pamphlets were distributed in Pristina, Gnjilane, Djakovica, Pec and Mitrovic.

At the end of 1980 the main defendant, Hidajet Hiseni, was in Switzerland under a false name. There he contacted emigre organizations, participated in the preparation of the newspaper LIRIJA (FREEDOM) and sent various hostile materials to Kosovo.

Furthermore, the readers of daily and weekly newspapers and especially eye-witnesses of the hostile revolutionary demonstrations on 1 April last year in Pristina, can remember Hidajet Hiseni as a frontline demonstrator, especially when he climbed a lime tree in front of the Provincial Committee Building and made a speech using a loudspeaker, appealing to and encouraging the demonstrators to go on.

The special role of this former journalist and failed student cannot, however, overshadow the illegal and deliberate [word indistinct] and activity of other members of this hostile organization. They all had precisely defined tasks, participated in the propagation of hostile ideology, wrote articles for the paper which they printed, participated in the distribution of pamphlets with hostile contents and in other activities, spreading their ideas for the separation of areas inhabited by Albanians and their annexation to Albania. They maintained contacts with other hostile groups in the country and abroad, such as "The Red Front" and "The Movement for the National Liberation of Kosovo". They acquired arms, duplicating machines, typewriters, wigs and other material, thus committing the criminal act of association for the purpose of hostile activity as defined in Article 136, paragraph one and Article 114 of the SFRY Criminal Code.

Of course, the group also had its own monetary fund for this activity, supplied from various sources and from donations in our currency and also in foreign exchange.

The chief defendant, Hidajet Hiseni, did not appear at the main hearing due to illness. The other members of the group tried -- in the same perfidious way as during their activity over several years -- to boycott the trial, threatening that they would not answer questions unless Hiseni also appeared in court. The court, however, rejected this demand. They again showed how "brave" and "compact" they were when together and how weak when separate. Most of them, one after another, later answered questions put to them by the court, the prosecutor and defense counsel and, in general, admitted all the most essential points in the indictment. Of course, they did not agree with the qualification of their hostile and counterrevolutionary activity, defending themselves with the camouflaged demagoguery which they also used during their illegal work.

In reply to a question on whether they had anything to say about the contents of the indictment, several of them, instead of giving concrete replies or concretely disputing the indictment, embarked on empty phraseology and tirades devoid of argument. They emphasized that they were "only" engaged in propaganda although they possessed arms and were the inspirers, organizers and most loud-mouthed participants in counterrevolutionary demonstrations. During the hearing, they presented themselves as "Marxists and Leninists" but not one of them succeeded in explaining the essence of their Marxism and Leninism.

Berat Ljuza, until recently correspondent of RILINJA from Urosevac, did not want (?to say anything). He listened to the indictment which Chairman of the Bench Isak Nisevci read in front of the members of the jury, numerous (?family members), advocates and journalists who are covering the trial.

Serafedin Berisa confirmed in court, as well as during the investigation, that he was sorry for his hostile activity and that he left the organization several years ago for this reason, although he was threatened with liquidation. I realized, Serafedin Berisa declared, that what we were doing was no good, that it was a bad road leading to disaster.

Ismailj Sulja exploited the dignity of the court by crudely slandering this institution of justice and our system. He forgot, however, that for years he had enjoyed the benefits of this society which provided him with residence in the comfortable student home in Pristina, and many other privileges.

Today's proceedings again confirmed that we are dealing with a sworn enemy of the Yugoslav socialist self-managing system. This trial also shows the failure of former teachers and journalists, self-styled Marxists and Leninists, to pass the test of consciousness and (?knowledge) of Marxist-Leninist theory.

The hearing continues with the interrogation of other defendants.

Sentences Handed Down

LD101808 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Pristina, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- The 3-day trial of members of the nationalist and irredentist organization called the "Group of Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo" ended in Pristina today. After interrogation of the accused and the final speeches by the district public prosecutor and the defense attorney, a panel of five judges of the Pristina District Court, presided over by Isak Nisevci, sentenced 18 members of this illegal irredentist organization, with the exception of chief defendant Hidajet Hiseni, who did not appear at the trial because of illness, to imprisonment for periods ranging from 4 to 15 years.

Jakur Krasnici was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment; Mehmet Hajrizi to 12 years; Gani Sulja to 15 years; Nezir Murtaç to 12 years; Berat Ljuza to 12 years; Serafedin Berisa to 5 years; Ismailj Sulja to 12 years; Jamir Hajrizi to 11 years; Secir Zenelji to 4 years; Fehmi Pljakici to 5 years; Azem Sulja to 5 years; Dzevdar Sulja and Fatmir Rasnice to 4 years each; Ferid Calaku to 8 years; Husni Hoti to 6 years; Kadri Ljuza to 5 years; Mustafa Ademi to 6 years; and Jasdny Haljijaj to 6 years.

All of the accused had been charged with committing criminal acts against the social order of the SFRY over a number of years; joining together in an illegal irredentist and nationalist organization named the Group of Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo; and forming a conspiracy to overthrow the rule of the working class; destroy the brotherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities; undermine the economic system, and ultimately, change Yugoslavia's federal order.

During the course of the investigation and the trial it was proven that this group of self-styled "Marxist-Leninists" had formed an illegal organization as far back as 1970.

For years its members, linked with other nationalist and irredentist organizations in Kosovo and abroad, composed, gathered, duplicated and distributed hostile propaganda material propagandized nationalist and irredentist ideology: were the instigators, organizers and most loud-mouthed participants in last year's counterrevolutionary demonstrations; and prepared for the ultimate goal: splitting off the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the parts of the Macedonian and Montenegro Socialist Republics where Albanians live and annexing them to Albania.

It is clear from this organization's platform, put forward through texts, articles and material in the LIRIJA [freedom] newspaper that they published and distributed, that this nationalist and irredentist organization wanted to unite all Albanians in Yugoslavia and create one Albanian republic and state. Their latest tactic, which they began to apply after last year's unsuccessful attempt to achieve that goal, whereby first they advocated an Albanian republic within Yugoslavia and only recently called for a "Kosovo republic," demonstrates how good and perfidious their planning was.

"Kosovo republic," Nijazi Burgideva, the district public prosecutor, said in his summation, "is merely a tactical variant of the extreme hostile goals with which the members of this group wished to win over the masses. Does one need to recall that the majority of Albanians unanimously condemned both the counterrevolutionary demonstrations and such goals?"

Touching on some of the accused's statements that they had acquired weapons for their personal protection, the public prosecutor commented: I cannot understand why someone would arm himself for personal defense, with the aim of raising a counterrevolution. The aim in this case was clear: to take up arms and prepare for armed struggle and counter-revolution.

In his summation public prosecutor Nijazi Burgideva also cited other details illustrating this group's operations and strict secrecy. The conspiracy was such that with the exception of Hidajet Hiseni, the leader, no one knew how many members the organization really had.

Following the speech by the defense lawyers -- Mehmet Dusku, Avni Hodza, Ljatif Krasnici, Ljubisav Milojevic, Bajram Keljmendi, [two names indistinct] the accused were once again allowed to speak. Just as in their first cross-examination they again tried to defend their "Marxism and Leninism," which, as has long been clear, in no way differs from Nazism and fascism. This was irrefutably proved not only in the course of the trial but also by an arsenal of (?other) material and numerous hostile activities, especially the clearly-manifested goals of last year's Albanian nationalist and irredentist counterrevolutionary actions and demonstrations.

16 Begin Trial in Gnjilane

LD112032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Gnjilane, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- The trial has begun in the Gnjilane District Court before a bench of five, presided over by Judge Sabit Sulja, of 16 members of the underground group which, at the behest of Hidajet Hiseni, was set up in 1978 under the name of the group of Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo.

The trial of the first part of this group, which includes Hidajet Hiseni, ended in Pristina today.

The following were in the dock in the Dnjilane Court because of their counterrevolutionary activity: Nazmi Hodza (1951), teacher [for activity] in Kosovo and in Macedonia; Bejtulah Tahiri (1954), teacher; Basrije Musmarati (1947), grammar school teacher; Nasim Salihu (1958), student; Semsedin Hodza (1952), commercial worker; Saip Ismailji (1954), student; Hiljmiye Ramadani (1953), student; Sadri Serif (1954), grammar school teacher; Dzevat Ajvazi (1947), teacher; Sabit Redzeqi (1947), worker; Nijaziye Idrizii (1959), student; Dzumsit Osmani (1951), student, and four others who aided and abetted them.

The indictment against them all is enemy activity which they displayed before, during and after the outbreak of demonstrations in Kosovo, which clearly manifested the counterrevolutionary character of their activity. Since 1978 this group deliberately propagated the idea of "Kosovo Republic," and the basic direction of their activity was channeled into recruiting young people and students among whom they distributed literature and pamphlets of hostile content from the arsenal of the Albanian Workers Party. The members of the group took part in publishing nationalistic magazines PARAOJA (vanguard) and LIRIJA (freedom). The magazines were printed in Switzerland and then conveyed to Kosovo through underground channels where to a great extent they helped nationalistic indoctrination and the spread of the thesis about the formation of the republic.

The first defendant Nazmi Hodza, history teacher in the Bratstvo Primary School in the village of Crnica near Gnjilane was the organizer and protagonist of the most responsible work in this group. Together with Bejtulah Tahiri, a teacher in Malisevo, he was in charge of the action of disseminating enemy propaganda literature. Every one of the 16 members of this enemy group -- a branch of the underground Pristina organization Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo -- had a special job and was responsible for carrying out the tasks. For instance Hiljmi Ramadan, who did not manage to get a Gestetner to make himself a primitive hand duplicating machine. He used it in his house in Gnjilane and in Bejtulah Tahiri's house in Malisevo to duplicate enemy material and had it then transported through underground channels to Skopje, Presevo, Gostivar and Tetovo.

It was the duty of Sabit Redzepi, together with his helpers along the Silova-Gnjilane road and along other roads in that area, to paint slogans such as "Kosovo Republic," "There Is No Brotherhood and Unity With Chauvinists" and "Down With the Traitors." Replying to the judge whether he knew that Kosovo was a constituent part of the federation he said that he did not know. He defended himself by saying that he was not aware of the nature of the material he was transporting.

The job of Dzumsit Osmani was to recruit new members for this group, primarily from the ranks of educational workers, students and pupils. On his "missions" he was convincing his listeners that this group's program is based on "scientific Marxist-Leninist and Stalinist positions."

All members of this enemy group, as indeed those in Pristina, operated under pseudonyms. To be able to buy the material and because of the trips they made to disseminate nationalistic and irredentist ideology they had to pay membership dues. When admitted into membership they took an oath. The function was performed so that Nazmi Hodza raised his clenched fist and read the text of the oath in front of everybody. The newly admitted members repeated aloud that they will defend "the freedom and rights of Albanians in Yugoslavia and in the Balkans." Meetings were held and oaths were taken in Gnjilane, Pristina, Djakovica, Malisevo and Ugljar.

The defence of the members of the enemy group is based on the claims that they worked on "Marxist-Leninist and Stalinist foundations" and that nationalistic and irredentist character cannot be imputed to their organization.

However, they do not deny that their basic theses, set out in the magazine PARADJA, organ of the organization of "Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo," are based on the demand that a republic should be set up and that after this objective has been carried out, "Kosovo should join Albania whereby a greater Albania will be set up which, based on the principles of Marxist ethical purity, will unite all the Albanians."

The nationalistic character of this ideology is now already clear to all our nations and nationalities, and especially to Albanian nationality. It clearly leads to disunity and entails damage to everyone, especially to the Albanians in Yugoslavia.

Neither the first defendant Nazmi Hodza nor other defendants, of course, admit that. They claim that the system established by them would be "the most equitable and the best in the world." Nazmi Hodza is proving this claim with his "Marxist-Leninist theses which are based on the ideas of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin." Asked by the judge whether he was familiar with all the works of the classical authors of Marxism which he was citing he could not quote even Marx's manuscripts from which, they say, they derive their ideas.

The trial of this enemy group will continue on Monday with cross examination of other defendants and witnesses.

HODZA ADDRESSES KOSOVO COMMUNE ON NATIONALISM

AU092110 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, together with Milan Seslija, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, visited Crbica, where Hodza held talks with the leading bodies of this commune and toured the Buducnost building materials factory and a factory producing ammunition for hunting.

After positively assessing the efforts of the working people, citizens and organized socialist forces to achieve a complete stabilization of the political-security situation in Srbica commune, Fadilj Hodza, in the talks with the leading structures of the commune, praised the mobilization of all subjects of the region for overcoming the economic difficulties facing not only the province but also the entire country.

The 12th LCY Congress has also demonstrated, Fadilj Hodza stressed, that we are united and determined to advance along Tito's road and [words indistinct] responsible tasks for an even greater mobilization for implementing the tasks in all spheres of life. The international situation is very complex, Fadilj Hodza said, continuing his speech, and added that in this situation Yugoslavia's enemies are trying to thwart our development.

Even greater tasks are being set for Kosovo communists, moreover, since for the past 1 and 1/2 years we have been facing the consequences of escalated nationalist and irredentist activity. In a multinational community such as Kosovo, we must be vigilant and we must invest even greater efforts to strengthen our unity, because the enemy is striving to create discord and a lack of confidence among the nationalities. For this reason, we must wage a struggle with full responsibility against all negative phenomena, everyone doing so in his own circle.

The latest killings that took place in Samodreza and Mece, Fadilj Hodza said, have confirmed the determination of the people of Vucitrn and Djakovica to condemn every act which affects intranational relations. These criminal acts must not only be condemned but the perpetrators of these acts must be ostracized. At the same time, the conditions must be created which will ensure full security for members of all peoples and nationalities for a free life in Kosovo, which is a component part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and SFRY, Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, said in concluding his talk with the leading bodies of Srbica commune.

BRIEFS

EXPORT, IMPORT STATISTICS REPORTED -- Between 1 January and 21 June, goods valued at over \$4.5 billion were placed on the world market; this is about [word indistinct] percent more than in the same period last year. Imports exceeded \$6 billion. Purchases abroad were 13 percent less than the same period last year. However, both exports and imports should have been much higher. According to the Federal Institute of Social Planning, during the first half of the year exports should have exceeded \$6 billion and imports should have been about \$8.6 billion. Businessmen were even more (?optimistic) in their export forecasts -- \$6.5 billion -- and somewhat more restrained for imports -- \$8.2 billion. In either case, the results have been lower than anticipated. The 45 percent reduction in trade deficit during this period is not a comfort at all, since this is mainly the result of reduced imports and since virtually all of our deficit has been incurred in our commodity exchange with the developed countries in the West. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1649 GMT 1 Jul 82 LD]